THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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HOW TO ADVERTISE.

The following conversation occurred between the editor of this paper and H. T. Heimbold, druggist, No. 594 Broadway:—

Editor—"Doctor, I understand that you advertise in more than two thousand newspapers."

Doctor—"Yes, sir. Of the four thousand papers published in the United States, I advertise in two thousand seven hundred."

Editor—"It is really astonishing, doctor, how you can make it pay, and how you manage to keep the account of all of them, keeping your advertisements in the positions agreed upon, make the necessary changes, etc."

Doctor—"Well, sir, I will explain the matter, and enter into a few details which may interest you. Some eighteen years ago I had a small drug store in the city of Philadelphia, and at that time manufactured my fluid extracts. They had but a limited sale, and it required considerable effort to bring them to the notice of physicians. I was tolerably successful ultimately, and they were very generally prescribed by medical practitioners. At this time extracts were sold in bulk—by the pound—as 'paregoric,' 'syrup of squills,' and other compounds are sold. My business increased in this way, but the protection afforded me was slight. A druggist, receiving a physician's prescription for my article, for instance, would, in many cases, substitute that of his own manufacture, thereby causing difficulty between the practitioner and myself. My interests became so completely jeopardized that I concluded either not to sell to dealers in bulk, notify physicians of my determination, and be satisfied to remain an obscure druggist in the upper part of a large city, or adopt some entirely different method. My mind was considerably exercised as to what plan was the best to adopt. I was aware of the singular prejudice existing in the minds of practitioners and 'high-toned druggists' against advertised remedies; and, in truth, I then had but limited means at my command to experiment in 'printer's ink,' when, one bright morning, while I was sitting in my store waiting for customers, the Rev. Mr. Oninn, of Philadelphia, happened in, and said, 'Doctor, you have a nice little store, and seem to be doing a fair business;' to which I replied in the affirmative. He then remarked, 'Doctor, this is a business I think would suit me. I presume I could employ a competent druggist, devote some of my spare time to looking after the business, and thus make it pay. What think you?' The idea at once flashed across my mind to sell out, and I said I did not suppose he would have any difficulty in carrying out his proposition. He then inquired the amount I would sell out for, whereupon I named a sum, and he accepted the offer. The negotiation was no sooner concluded than I began to look out for a new place, and, with a few hundred dollars as my cash capital, was not long in finding a small office, at No. 810 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, which I rented, opened, and made ready for business in a few days. Advertising to me was a new and untried field; but, with the small capital left, I determined to know—and that quickly—its merits and value; for even at that early date I was no habd to loiter, and I concluded to know *in a month*. I manufactured a small stock and expended all my surplus cash—amounting to about $2000—in that short period. My experimental programme worked admirably, and from that time I continued to succeed, and increased my advertising in a corresponding proportion. On these principles I have managed to enlarge and expand my business, until it has assumed its present magnitude."

Editor—"But, doctor, how do you manage about the making of contracts, the payments to publishers, etc.?"

Doctor—"Oh! that is a simple matter. When I have funds to spare I invest the money in extending my name and business, just as a man does who purchases real estate or cultivates a farm; and I consider the investment equally good, in every respect. Nor do I ever attempt to make contracts without the means to make payments; any more than a good farmer would think of cultivating his soil without the funds to pay for cultivation."

Editor—"But, doctor, you have not yet exactly answered my question; what I wish to know more particularly is, how you make your contracts, and how you know what profits are derived from the different sources?"

Doctor—"Well, these are questions frequently asked of me in my place of business, on the street, or wherever I may happen to be. It is one of the first questions asked by business men, and, moreover, I seldom open my daily correspondence without finding two or three letters relative to the same subject, some going so far as to ask my views of the value, as advertising mediums, of the different papers I patronize. These writers always receive civil replies. But, while we are on this theme, Mr. Editor, permit me to relate a little incident that occurred to me, and which I frequently relate to those with whom I am familiarly acquainted. It happened about fifteen years ago, while I was yet young in the business. To commence:—I chanced to be in the city of Washington, on my way South, and, as usual, was desirous of progressing on my journey as rapidly as possible. It was about 5 P. M. when I arrived. I did not wait until after dinner; I wanted to know the proprietor of the leading paper in the capital, and to make a contract for advertising; so to him I straightway proceeded. He was out riding, I was informed, and would not return to his office again that day. I inquired for his residence, and this ascertained, I determined to see him that night, as I desired to leave early on the morning of the following day. Dinner being over, I started out in search of Mr. Wallach. Now, Mr. Editor, I presume you are acquainted with the said Mr. Wallach, of the Washington *Evening Star*. If you are not, permit me to say that he is a gentleman well worthy of your acquaintance. But to the interview. Finding Mr. Wallach at home, I presented my card, and related my business. His reply was polite but pungent, and to the point, in something like these words:—'This is not my office, sir; I can be found there from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and my clerks attend to advertising.' 'But, Mr. Wallach,' I remonstrated, 'that is all very well, but I want to know *you*. I wish to leave in the early morning train, and I know you will accommodate me.' 'Well, what do you want, sir, in the way of advertising?' I showed him the space, for which he immediately named a price, and which I accepted as quickly. After closing the bargain he remarked, 'If you had left this over until morning you could have had it for one-half the sum—yes, probably for less than half, if you had fought hard.' I replied, 'If that is the case, probably I had better pay half yearly in advance?' He guessed that was a good idea, and I paid for the whole six months in advance; but, remember, *I knew Mr. Wallach.*"

Editor—"Doctor, do you mean to state that you pursue this liberal course with all the papers in which you advertise, and are you acquainted with the publishers of twenty-seven hundred papers?"

Doctor—"With the proprietors of all the leading papers, and the majority of the others, I enjoy a personal acquaintance, and to such papers as the New York *Herald*, *Weekly Tribune*, and *Independent*, I have sometimes paid from *fifteen hundred to three thousand* dollars for the single insertion of an advertisement, knowing that in such cases the amount of space occupied, and the importance of the transaction, would necessitate an interview. On one occasion I offered the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a page in the New York *Herald*. The offer was accepted, but afterward declined, on account of press of matter, notwithstanding it was *double the usual advertising rates*. This was at the time of the fall of Richmond. To conclude, I always prefer dealing directly with publishers; friendly relations once established, I have no fear of accepting their best rates."

Editor—"Well, doctor, I guess I shall have to follow your advice, and see Mr. Wallach. I am pleased with the interview, and whenever inquiries are made regarding the value of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as an advertising medium, you may freely give the result of your experience with that paper."

Doctor—"This I promise to do with great pleasure."

P. S.—Editor proceeds to *his sanctum*, puts in print the entire conversation, and, fearing that the doctor may take umbrage at his action, takes the precaution to mail him a marked paper.

FIRST EDITION

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Hermann—Two Hundred Human Beings Swallowed Up by the Ocean—The Captain's Account.

It is our sad duty, says the Japan *Gazette*, to report the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Hermann. On the night of the 13th of February, at about 9 o'clock, she ran upon a reef about 100 miles down the coast of Japan, the weather being exceedingly misty at the time. From the first there was no hope of getting her off, or even of saving the lives of all on board, of whom over two hundred perished. The survivors, having landed, walked three days along the coast, when they got a Japanese boat to bring them up to Yokohama, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Captain Newell thus recounts the disaster:—

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

I was ordered to take command of the Hermann as soon as that vessel should return to Yokohama from Yeddo, and did so on the morning of the 13th of February. There were then on board three hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of eighty men. The heavy southwesterly gale which had prevailed for twenty-four hours previously had broken; the wind had veered to N. and E., and the barometer indicating better weather, I proceeded to sea at noon, bound to the Straits of Saugar. Outside of Cape Sagami we encountered a heavy southwesterly swell, but wind fresh from N. and E. Passed the breakers on the Milla Ledge, about six miles distant, at 4:30 P. M., and then steered N. E. by E. till 7 P. M.; then steered N. E. by E. ½ E. one hour; then E. N. E. till 7 P. M.; then steered E. by N. ½ N., the ship making about seven knots per hour against the strong wind. These courses should have taken the ship about eight miles from the land at the point of Kawatzu, but I supposed the heavy S. W. sea would set her on shore, and, therefore, thought the distance from land might be about five miles. The second officer was stationed forward in the bows on the lookout. The night was extremely dark and hazy; so that I saw the land very indistinctly, and altered the ship's course to the eastward in the manner related above, to give the point (distance about seventy-five miles from Yokohama) a wide berth; the native pilot on board having told me that there was a reef off the point, although its existence was not indicated on the chart, nor mentioned in the sailing directions. I steered this course E. by N. ½ N. from 7 till 9 o'clock. I had then no apprehensions whatever, and had just been aft to the standard compass to examine the course made by it, and was going forward again when I discovered breakers off the port-bow, and immediately after saw them ahead. I then ordered the helm "hard a port." The ship at once answered the movement of the helm, but was caught by a tremendous roller and thrown with great violence upon the rocks, striking first forward and then aft when raised by the following swell. Successive seas breaking upon the ship with great violence forced her over the reef, the water filling the ship meanwhile rapidly. The vessel thus drifted in shore, the sea breaking outside of her till she had settled fairly upon the bottom, and to the hurricane deck; this was about one o'clock A. M. She had by this time broken open amidships; the bows were stove in, and the hull more or less broken by the foremast. I had concluded after striking that it was safest for the people to cling to the wreck, as no boat could live in the breakers about us, and I ordered that the lifeboats should not be lowered. The life-preservers, of which there were a great number, were got up, and the passengers shown their use. I threw up some signal-rockets, when the people on shore lighted fires in a little bay on which the town of Kawatzu is situated. At 10:30 P. M. the port boats were swept away, two of them being at once swamped alongside. Some of the crew jumped into the third one, and got clear of the wreck, but it was overwhelmed close by. Soon after I had the starboard boats lowered, which were quickly filled with people. In two of them they cut the painter, and attempted to reach the shore, but were swamped a short distance from the wreck. The third and last boat cast adrift from the vessel, but remained under the cover the wreck afforded from the breakers for about half an hour, and then went in towards the shore. As the wreck settled deeper the people came upon the hurricane deck. Between midnight and 1 A. M., one of the gunnels fell upon the king rods, and thence rolling forward upon the hurricane deck broke it off amidships, causing loss of life to a number of people collected there, before the chimney fell, the foremast had gone. The sea reaching the hurricane deck, broke up the whole of it forward, but the after portion floated off almost entire, and remained in this way alongside, and seemed to save forty or fifty people. We then collected on the wheel-houses and in the rigging. The wind and sea moderated rapidly, the former veering to the south and west, and coming off the land very cold and piercing. Some of the people were washed off—some tried to save themselves on pieces of the floating wreck. The boats being mostly life-boats, although swamped, still floated, and were washed into the small bay by the surf, and those persons who clung to them were saved.

It is impossible for me to estimate the loss of life. The ship first struck the reef at 9 P. M., and had not settled, so that the sea dashed and broke up the hurricane deck till about 1 A. M.; and those who were swept away in the various casualties happening in the interval were carried in shore by the surf, while floating by the life-preservers or by clinging to portions of the wreck. We suffered greatly from the cold, and some of those in the rigging proved unable to endure it.

At daylight I found the wreck lying about three-fourths of a mile from the shore, and near the bay mentioned above. The ship struck about a quarter of a mile further out, but was swept by the heavy rolling seas to the spot where she finally settled. I had little hope, from the appearance of the coast, that those who were in the boats during the night were saved; but, as it afterwards proved, many of them were. About one hundred people still remained on the wreck. Soon one of the ship's boats and a number of native craft came off from the shore. The latter would not come alongside, so that I was obliged to transfer the people from the wreck to them by means of the lightboat. When, however, the weather moderated still more, the Japanese boats came alongside and helped to take off the balance of the people. At 2 P. M. all those who remained by the ship during the night were safely landed on shore.

Before closing I would remark that the behavior of the Japanese was heroic. When the ship struck these brave men, suddenly roused from sleep by the awful crash, seemed to comprehend their situation in a moment. No stampede; no disorder. From the first they were quiet and cool, retaining wonderfully their presence of mind, and calmly awaiting the commands of their leader. This officer called them on board, and after consulting with me as to the proper course to be pursued, ordered his men to stay by the ship.

On hearing this they retired to their rooms, where they remained until driven from them by the water rising in the vessel. None of them attempted to leave the ship without permission from the officer in command.

On arriving at Kawatzu, we mustered fifty-eight officers and crew; the first officer, a water-tender, and twenty of the crew having been lost. We walked sixty miles through the country, meeting everywhere with kindness, and reaching the head of Yeddo Bay, obtained the boat which brought us to Yokohama.

Burning of the Ship Adele—Probable Loss of Ten Lives.

The ship Frederick, of St. Johns, Captain Armstrong, from Manilla, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, and reported the picking up, on the morning of January 6, of a boatload of the crew and passengers of the ship Adele, which vessel, on her voyage from Bremen for Rangoon, had accidentally caught fire and been totally destroyed. The following facts were ascertained from the Captain of the Frederick. At 8 A. M., on the morning of January 6, when in latitude 11 deg. 30 min., the Frederick discovered a small boat, containing ten persons, who were making signals of distress. Captain Armstrong immediately brought his ship to the wind, and soon had the boat alongside and took the shipwrecked men aboard. They proved to be Captain Hagedorn of the Bremen ship Adele, six of his crew, and three passengers. Captain Hagedorn reported that on the 23d of December, in lat. 25°20, lon. 90°30, his ship, then bound on a voyage from Bremen to Rangoon, loaded with coal, took fire in the hold from some unknown cause. They did everything possible to arrest the progress of the flames, but with no avail, and were forced to abandon the vessel. The crew and passengers, 20 persons in all, got away from the burning ship in the afternoon of the same day

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CIVIL SERVICE—THE ONLY REMEDY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The warmest upholders of our present system of appointment to office must agree that the spectacle recently presented in Washington has been peculiarly disgraceful. To find that city crowded with men who are eager applicants for offices to which they have not the smallest adaptation, to hear of the Vice-President so badgered by these unblushing place-hunters that he is obliged to abandon his official position and take refuge in the country; and that even the iron constitution of the President sinks under this incessant and shameless importunity for office, and Congress is glad to adjourn to escape it—is certainly altogether one of the most unpleasant pictures we have had in a long time of the tendency of our method of filling public offices.

Along with this spectacle, which is calculated to bring disgrace everywhere on republican institutions, come the thousand complaints and proofs from all sides of the utter demoralization of our civil service. Our most trustworthy officials estimate that the public losses from the incompetence and dishonesty of the public servants, amount now every year to the enormous sum of one hundred millions of dollars. In other words, of every four dollars paid by the poorest citizen in taxes, one is stolen by rogues or lost by incompetents. Every man, woman, and child suffers from this degradation of the public service. It is paid for in the hard earnings of the poor, by the salaries of the professional classes and the wealth of the rich. All lose from it. Worst even than this, it corrupts character and disturbs honest industry. The buying and selling of offices is depraving every department of Government, and casting far and wide the seeds of corruption. We see the effects in Albany, in every State capital, and at Washington. Names that ought to be most honored are not free from its stains. The public is losing the sense of manly independence and high-toned honor, under the influence of this scramble for office and bargaining with public positions. Young men are continually leaving pursuits of industry and honest production for this waiting for chances—this drawing of prizes. The system has become a curse and a disgrace to the country. That great political philosopher and economist, J. Stuart Mill, rightly characterized it recently, in a public letter, as "the one great blot and disgrace on American institutions."

What is worst, too, in the whole matter, the evil will continually increase. There never was such an undignified scramble for place as this year; there was never more jobbery and corruption, and never more difficulty and seeming impossibility in filling the right place with the right man. Four years hence the spectacle at Washington will be only more degrading, the scramble more disgraceful, the jobs and bargains more corrupt, and the inefficiency of the public servants more glaring—simply because the number of offices will become each year greater, the prizes richer, and the public sense of honor more dulled under the present system. This is evidently the inevitable drift of things in this country.

There is but one practical remedy for this state of things, and that is the entire change of the mode of appointment to places of public trust.

This can be secured only by the adoption of the system begun so favorably in Great Britain—of appointment by examination, and not by favor or from party service; or, in other words, the passage of Mr. Jenckes' bill. Yet we cannot say that the prospects of this most salutary measure are very hopeful. What Mr. Mill calls "the greatest perverters of free institutions"—the professional politicians—control both houses of Congress and all the machinery of elections. Two hundred and twenty men could not, with the utmost care, be picked out from the population of the whole Union who are, by interest, habit, and tradition, so opposed to the principles of this bill as the members of the present House of Representatives. The Senate, too, has its own grounds of opposition. The President, indeed, is on the side of the bill, and a vast and growing constituency of intelligent men and the opinion of the civilized world. But all these allies are as yet weak against the professional politicians.

Moreover, there are among the masses certain unfounded prejudices against the measure. It is stigmatized as "English," though it might more properly be called "Chinese;" appointment by examination being a custom of the Celestial Empire as old as the Norman conquest. It has given the English an honest custom house, a post office which is unequalled in the world for accuracy and rapidity, and a most intelligent Indian administration. We have received too many good things from the little island to object if we at length obtain an honest civil service from the same source.

Mr. Jenckes' bill, it is said, will establish "an aristocracy of officials." But this has been a measure in England which was most of all a pet of the Liberal party, and was at first opposed by the aristocracy. It does away with favoritism and appointment by blood or by personal or party influence. It comes down to the true democracy of intelligence and character. To establish "a profession" of office-holders—a trained body of men of character and fitness for their places, with the *esprit du corps* of a regular profession, is what is most of all needed in this country. The sooner we have such an "aristocracy," the better for us all.

It is urged, too, that it is a mere measure of "pedantry," making book-learning the great test for public service. This is a mistake. In the British competitive examinations, an expert in every department is present at the examination of the applicants in his own branch. Moreover, character and bodily health are both made tests, and, on a broad scale, it is found that intellectual training is, to a certain extent, a pledge of character. But the advantage of the examination in ordinary school branches is, that the public secures at least a respectable education in its servants, and this, with character, health, and the tested knowledge of the practical branch aimed at, makes a better basis for eventual selection than the fact that the applicant is a friend of a Congressman, or has made a stump speech for the party.

Mr. Jenckes' bill, we believe, provides that all those who obtain the certificates of the Examining Board shall alone form the class from whom the final selection is to be made; so that we shall have, then, a trained class of office-seekers, who can apply without any loss of self-respect, and whose appointment entails no corruption or jobbery.

This great reform is, perhaps, too profound to be expected speedily. But everything may be expected, in an intelligent community like ours, from *discussion*. When we remember what discussion has accomplished within two years, in exposing "the greenback heresy," we may hope, in time, even for the success of "competitive examinations."

THE ENGLISH NEGOTIATIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Chandler is a Senator whose fidelity to his convictions is only equalled by the marvellous freedom with which he sometimes expresses them. There is never any doubt about his feelings. He is nothing if not downright. Withal, he is so good a man, and has rendered such sturdy service, in times past, to a good cause which was not then popular, that we may now regret, but can still forgive, his extreme demonstrations against Great Britain.

Yet, since Mr. Chandler has himself chosen to remind the country of his past course on the questions that are now resolved into the Alabama claims controversy, we may recall the fact that he has never on this subject represented the position or purposes of the American people. In 1864 he wanted to declare that the base of the Rebellion was in the Canadas, and to act accordingly. As a matter of fact very few now believe that this was true, and as a matter of policy everybody sees that its announcement would have been unwise if not disastrous. He tells us now that he did not make his proposition without consultation with the military authorities, and calculations as to how soon threats of this sort would enable us to collect our claims from Great Britain. But his consultations came to nothing, and his resolution was never reported, one way or the other, from the committee to which it was referred. In 1866 Mr. Chandler wanted to have peremptory demand made for immediate payment of our claims, and, this failing, wanted an act of non-intercourse, and the instant withdrawal of our Minister. Probably no one but the earnest and patriotic Senator himself now believes that non-intercourse was the remedy to be employed in 1866, or that the withdrawal of our Minister would have resulted in graver discomforts to the British empire than it would have inflicted upon ourselves. There may be those who think with Mr. Chandler that such a course would have insured a settlement of the Alabama claims, but they cannot be of the number who remember with us that our cousins across the water have nearly or quite as much human nature as ourselves. The Senator's next adventure into this field was a proposal to repeal our neutrality laws. Surely there cannot be three members of the Senate who agree with him in regarding the suggestion that we do wrong because Great Britain refuses to do right, as any solution of our difficulties. In 1867 Mr. Chandler wanted to declare our strict neutrality between the Governments of Great Britain and Abyssinia, in the war then pending. If any one besides the Senator now thinks that the moral position of the United States before the world would have been improved by such an abandonment of all the principles we professed on the subject, we should be at a loss to know where to look for him. In all these demonstrations we believe Mr. Chandler to have been sincere—and solitary. He occupies very nearly the same position now.

The Senator proposes that our newly-appointed Minister should go to London with a demand in one hand and a threat in the other. "If Great Britain should meet us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong, and cede all her interests in the Canadas in settlement of these claims, we will have perpetual peace with her; but if she does not, we must conquer peace. We cannot afford to have an enemy's base so near to us. It is a national necessity that we should have the British possessions. He hoped such a negotiation would be opened, and that it will be a peaceful one; but if it should not be, and England insists on war, then let the war be 'short, sharp, and decisive.' If war should come, he would say now that the 60,000 veteran soldiers of Michigan would take the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without a man or gun from any other State." From the tone and temper of this we hasten to express our utter dissent. We believe, with the Senator, that this nation has been grievously wronged. We believe, with him, that the measure of our redress must be far more than the mere money value of the ships actually destroyed by pirates equipped in British ports. We believe, with one whose words, rising from a grave over which both hemispheres have uttered their lamentations, that "Great Britain carried on war from these shores with the United States, and inflicted an amount of damage greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars;" that the capture and burning of American vessels, in itself great, "has been but a small part of the injury inflicted on the American marine;" and that, to quote Mr. Cobden's emphatic conclusion, "we (the British) have rendered the rest of her vast mercantile property useless." We believe that, when this just and honorable basis for estimating the liabilities actually incurred by the unfriendly and most unfortunate acts of the British Cabinet shall be once settled, the offer to cede the Canadas may well be made on the one hand, and considered on the other.

But we do not believe that the proper spirit in which to conduct this negotiation is one of bluster or threatening. We do not believe that it is desirable to approach an ancient empire, as proud as she is still powerful, with the notice that she must settle promptly, on our terms, in thirty days, or fight for her possessions, which we are quite capable of taking, in thirty more, with the volunteers from a single one of our States. We doubt, indeed, whether we need make haste to settle the matter at all. We lose little by delay; she may lose much. The longer the adjustment is postponed, the surer we are of recompense for our losses. Time is our ally.

Meanwhile we trust and believe that whatever negotiations may occur will be conducted in a spirit of the most perfect courtesy and the sincerest desire to promote a peaceful adjustment. Neither the new administration nor the new Minister will forget that, after all, the English are of the same blood with ourselves, and that, because they are, they must not be bullied. Mr. Sumner's speech, in this and most regards, represents the settled determination of the American people; Mr. Chandler's, only passionate prejudices, which will not control our policy. We all know that Great Britain is too proud a nation to be coerced by unworthy fears. Let us not forget that the United States is too great a nation to fail in securing justice, and too absolutely assured of her power to secure it to be guilty of the bluster and bravado which characterize only the weak.

CHANDLER ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At the present stage of our negotiations with England on the Alabama claims, we ought not to belittle and weaken our own case by conduct wanting in national dignity or by such extreme assertion of our own views as must at once close discussion by forcing it beyond the rational limit. Such an utterance as that of Mr. Chandler in his resolution in regard to Canada damages our case, so far as it has any effect whatever, and if his resolution were acted upon it could have no other result than to forfeit the very strong ground we now hold in our difference with England. If Mr. Chandler was talking for Michigan, we must regret that he chose this very important subject at a time when every word spoken in our Senate may be scrutinized for the indications of our temper; for certainly it would not be creditable to us to have it supposed that we entered in this spirit upon a grave question of national right and honor. Bullies and vaporers have no man's respect, and it is a weak case that has to be sustained with threats. Our position among the nations and our demonstrated power are such that no nation can put us off with a joke unless we begin the joking. England cannot refuse to hear and heed with due respect our statement of grievances unless we put that statement in such a shape that a common sense of courtesy and right the world over will justify her in refusing to listen to it. And this we do if we open the case with a threat that her territory shall not be safe so long as she refuses to accept our conclusion. Our case might have been very well left to go to the common sense of England on Mr. Sumner's statement of it; but our opponents on the other side of the water may well use Mr. Chandler's ridiculous clamor to show that we are a people with whom it is in vain to reason.

GRANT AND GREELEY.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Horace Greeley's remarks in Tuesday's *Tribune*, upon finally finding that the President was not minded to give him any office, form one of the most mournful and lugubrious attempts at jollity which the melancholy mind of man ever gave vent to. The Mark Tapley of fiction cheering himself in the wreck of matter at Eden, and bearing up against the unholy tricks of Scadder, is a spectacle upon which the humane mind may find a certain satisfaction in dwelling; but the Doctor Johnson of history "cracking his jokes and cursing the sun," is one from which even pity must turn repelled. And it is much more in the latter guise than in the former that the versatile philosopher of the *Tribune* represents himself to us. Indeed, if we take away from the lexicographer his wit, his wisdom, and his learning, the residuum presents some points which have a striking resemblance to the character of H. G. But although Dr. Johnson has recorded, in the most pathetic of his productions, how he endured to dance attendance upon the *couchees* and to be shouldered by the lackeys of a Chesterfield, he at least had the grace to withdraw after months of a fruitless suit, and when he perceived himself to have exhausted "all the powers of pleasing that a retired and uncourtly scholar can command." And, moreover, he had not the dishonesty to dissemble how sorely he was hurt. But H. G. has notoriously wooed President after President, and exercised all the wiles of a "retired and uncourtly" journalist upon a series of political mistresses, who, agreeing in nothing else, have nevertheless agreed in rejecting him. And, having so far and so often forgotten his high calling, H. G. comes before us now with the air of an undertaker's mute off duty, and disingenuously endeavors to persuade us that the contortions of his benevolent features under torture are the unforced smiles of hilarious joy.

"Though he"—Greeley relates of Greeley—"has twice conversed freely with the President respecting certain meditated appointments, no word or hint was dropped on either side which imported that he was or suggested that he might be himself appointed to any post whatever."

Conjecture is baffled in the endeavor to recall what may have been the conversation of these two great men. What blandishments can H. G. have employed to win the heart of Grant withal? One can fancy him wandering from politics to poultry, and from the tariff to the strawberry-patch, without touching a responsive chord in the bosom of Grant or awakening a gleam of intelligence in his piscine eye. And the ignorance of the philosopher upon those subjects which engage the profound mind of the President is, if possible, more marked than his ignorance upon things in general. He knows nothing to speak of of horseflesh, and nothing whatever of the pups of Marshal Brown or of other men. His little accomplishments in the way of dancing and dressing are not such as to commend him to a functionary who cares for neither. Worst of all, it does not appear that he ever gave Grant anything—except some political services, which were all the more meritorious in proportion as they were distasteful, but which are the one sort of gifts for which Grant has evinced no gratitude. It is not surprising, therefore, that "no word or hint was dropped," from the President at least, about the propriety of bestowing an office upon an H. G. who came to him thus uncongenial and thus empty-handed.

But it is none the less fatal to Mr. Greeley as a journalist and to the profession of journalism in general that Mr. Greeley as an individual should even incur the imputation, which he takes pains in his forced mirth not to repel, of seeking a Federal office. He endeavors to fortify himself with the name of Franklin, who undoubtedly held office, and who also undoubtedly owned and edited, with such editing as was then called for, a newspaper of the period. But Mr. Greeley will not undertake to say that journalism in Franklin's time was a thing even analogous to the journalism of his and our day. A public journal may now be a great power, but its power depends not only upon the ability with which it is conducted, but upon the reader's belief in the entire disinterestedness of the man who conducts it. Of course, this belief cannot survive the spectacle of an editor running about, or even being thought to run about, after an office for himself. The *quid pro quo* which he can give for it is only of one kind. The office must be a reward for services past, or a payment in advance for services to come. That is to say, the public good must be pursued by him only so far as it does not conflict with the political interests of the party or the person to whom he owes his place. The case is similar to that which the law that excluded Mr. Stewart from the Treasury was framed to meet. It was feared by the wise man who drew up that prohibition that a merchant who was also a public officer would be tempted to administer his office with an eye to his mercantile interests. In this case, the danger is that an officer or an office-seeker who is also a journalist will be tempted to manage his journal with an eye to the getting or the keeping of his office. By how much it is more important that people should not be lied to or misled by their political teachers than that they should not be robbed by their political agents, by so much this latter danger is more to be guarded against than the other. It is lamentable that a journalist should not see it to be a danger at all, and should hold so low an opinion of his readers as to believe that his weight with them would not be lessened by his refusal to disavow, as Mr. Greeley has refused to disavow, aspirations for public office for himself.

BORIE.

From the N. Y. World.

Porter's man Borie, who has very little to do in Washington, is as busy as a bee at Philadelphia. He is reconstructing the navy yard, by turning out efficient mechanics who are Democrats and filling their places with incompetents who are radicals. Kelley, Myers, and O'Neill are running Borie at Philadelphia as Portor runs him at Washington when Borie chances to be there. Mr. James Patton, the foreman boiler-maker of the yard, testifies that the chief engineer, Lawton, who is stated to be a recent importation from Massachussets, told him that, in making the subordinate appointments in his department, "he must satisfy the outside politicians." Lawton declared that "no workmen should be employed in the yard unless they support the present administration." The question of competency was not to be considered. Democratic boiler-makers must be turned out to make way for radical ballot-box stuffers. The examination of applicants runs as follows:—"Are you recommended by Kelley & Co." "What ticket do you vote?" If answers to these questions are satisfactory, in goes some tradeless ward politician, and out goes a competent Democratic mechanic to make way for him. It is thus that Borie subserves the interests of his masters, Kelley, O'Neill, Myers, Porter, and Grant.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
C. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH.
Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET
(Penn Building).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY THE
Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,
Yielding in Currency nearly
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

Union Pacific Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.
These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.
Full information cheerfully furnished.
The road will be completed in TWENTY (20) DAYS, and trains run through in THIRTY (30) DAYS,
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

HENRY G. GOWEN,
(Late of Cochran, Gowen & Co.),
BANKER AND BROKER,
No 111 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.
Gold and Government Securities dealt in.
New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.
INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.
PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM STOPPERAN vs. EMMA M. STOPPERAN.
September Term, 1868. No. 43. In Divorce.
To Emma M. Stopperan:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in this case. Returnable on SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. FREDERICK DITTMANN,
2 21wth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased.
The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of JOHN THOMAS H., and CHARLES SAUNDERS, Executors of the last will of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
4 13 tuths5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, Dec'd.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GODFREY FREYTAG and HERMAN THEOPHILUS PLATE, Executors of the last will and testament of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 230 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 15 thstu5t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, April 21, 1869.
The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN M. KELTWELL, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
4 22 th3t* R. L. ASHHURST, Assignee.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—In view of the influx of strangers, the Commissioner of City Property, Jonathan H. Pugh, has concluded to open the public squares on Monday next.

—Andrew Caffrey, 50 years old, supposed to be an inmate of the Almshouse, attempted to commit suicide last evening, back of No. 1 Asbury street. With a razor he inflicted two severe gashes in his throat. He was removed to the Second District Police Station, and the wounds were dressed by Dr. T. S. Reed.

—Mayor Fox yesterday made the following appointments:—Special Officer of the Tenth district, James McGuckin; Reserve Officer, John Hood; Patrolmen, George Schultz, William Nickles, and John Brady, to the Thirteenth district force; Valentine Sauermilch, to the Fifth district; John McLaughlin, Frederick A. Neffendorf, and Owen Haughey, to the Tenth district force.

—The Cotton and Woollen Association of this city met on Tuesday and elected the following officers:—President, William Divine; Treasurer, S. W. Cattell; Secretary, *pro tem.*, D. B. Kelly. Messrs. Divine, Garsed, Kelly, and Campbell were appointed a committee to nominate, at a future meeting, a permanent secretary. A committee was also appointed to superintend the fitting up of a room for the meetings of the association.

—The contractors for the cleaning of the streets of the First and Second districts have commenced operations. These districts comprise all of Philadelphia from Sixth street to the Delaware, from South to Prime, and from the Delaware to Broad street, south of Prime. The ashes from the First district are also being removed by the contractors therefor. The work in the other districts will be commenced as soon as the sureties of the contractors are approved.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¾.

—Grasshoppers have appeared on the Western plains.

—Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise is lying at the point of death.

—Bailey & Rives are to report the Congressional proceedings.

—A grand firemen's parade will take place in Harrisburg on May 26.

—Over half a million dollars in specie arrived by the Arizona from Aspinwall.

—Harrisburg has been selected as the place for the next State Agricultural Fair.

—Between Buffalo and Brantford the Grand Trunk Railway track is entirely under water.

—Peck, the Grain Elevator absconder, is believed to be hidden away among the pines of New Jersey.

—President Grant yesterday nominated to the Senate a large number of Friends as Indian Agents.

—Payne, the pedestrian, yesterday, at Buffalo, won the $250 purse in the walking-match with Weston.

—A new bridge across the Wabash at Vincennes, Ind., was blown down by the storm of Tuesday afternoon.

—Chief Justice Chase has continued the case of Kimberly Brothers vs. Butler to the November term of the court.

—A Cincinnati man was sent to bank yesterday with a check for $1000, which he drew, and then left for parts unknown.

—Yesterday, a house was blown down by the wind in Jersey City. One man was killed and another seriously injured.

—Two different railroad accidents occurred in Tennessee, on Tuesday, by which the engineers of both trains, a fireman, and two passengers were killed.

—Mayer Brothers, wholesale tobacconists, of Louisville and New York, and R. Carrington, dry goods dealer of Louisville, have failed. Liabilities heavy.

—Four of the seven members composing the Committee on Foreign Relations voted against reporting General Pile for confirmation as Minister to Brazil.

—Ensign Pond, near Port Henry, New York, gave way yesterday morning, carrying away several dams in succession, and destroying property to the amount of $150,000.

—Senator Trumbull talks of introducing a bill next session making it a penal offense for any member of Congress to visit the departments, and ask appointments to office for his constituents.

—A despatch from Montpelier, Vt., announces the heaviest freshet in the river for twenty years, doing great damage to private property, and threatening the bridges over the North Branch.

—An attempt to rob the bank at Lima, N. Y., was frustrated by the discovery of the burglars after they had entered the vault. In their flight they were pursued and fired upon by citizens, without effect.

—An accident on the Black River Railroad, beyond Lyon's Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday night, resulted in the death of Hugh Crocker, Superintendent, and severe injuries to Eli Hutchinson and Thomas Smith.

—Boston parties have taken all the first mortgage and land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, thus providing means sufficient to complete the road, equip it, pay all floating debts, and build the Denver branch.

—One man was killed and another was severely injured yesterday, at St. Louis, by the giving way of a floor, which precipitated them to the cellar, and pulled down with it a brick wall, thus burying the men in the ruins.

—Governor Geary has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $2000 for the apprehension of William Brooks, one of the murderers of Theodore Brodhead, and who escaped, during the winter, from the Stroudsburg jail.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, April 21.—Catalonian volunteers, accompanied by a detachment of mobilized colored troops, have sailed for Jibara.

Advices from Nuevitas state that General Lesca had arrived there from Puerto Principe. He would take supplies of provisions and ammunition, and return. General Latona has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the Central Department. He has been reinforced with seven thousand troops from Havana, with which he will commence a vigorous campaign against the insurgents in that department. One of the principal objects of the campaign will be the restoration of railroad communication with Nuevitas.

The steamer Borga, while on her way to Fernando Po, with a number of prisoner from Havana, put into Porto Rico with her machinery disabled. She will repair and sail again to-day.

A steamer arrived to-day with one thousand regular troops from Spain.

MADRID, April 21.—Another informal meeting of the members of the majority in the Cortes was held to-day to nominate a candidate for the throne. So great was the diversity of opinion that the meeting broke up without any result, leaving the members more widely divided than before on the subject.

Prime Minister Serrano declared that the choice of Montpensier for King, or a declaration of a republic, were the only possible alternatives. General Prim, who was also present, remained silent throughout the proceedings. His conduct has given rise to a wide-spread belief that he would accept the Presidency of a Spanish republic.

MADRID, April 21.—The Cortes is considering a project for a reorganization of the army on the Prussian system.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Prussian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Paris to thank Marquis de la Vallette, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the pacific sentiments expressed by him in his speech of the 10th instant in the Corps Legislatif.

LONDON, April 21.—The negotiations for a commercial conference between France and Belgium have been suspended.

—The Governor of Arkansas claims to have a complete copy of the enrolled Ku-Kluxes of that State.

—The London *Saturday Review* says that the New York city government is "the most corrupt body in the civilized world."

—Our war cost, it is said, almost exactly one-half of the aggregate expense of all the wars of the world between 1854 and 1868.

Foreign Items.

—Few men among the great authorities in the modern science of medicine are looked up to with greater respect than Claude Bernard (the President de l'Académie de Médecine), and it is with dismay that invalids and members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will read the remarks with which he has this year prefaced his annual course of lectures. Mr. Buckle assures us that with the exception of mathematics and astronomy every science is still in its infancy; and now Professor Claude Bernard brings the weight of his high authority to support the same theory as regards medical science. In 1847 he said to the assembled students:—"Gentlemen, the science of medicine which I am commissioned to teach you does not exist." This year he repeats the same assertion, qualifying it with the hope that the data since obtained may serve as a foundation for an experimental science. But unfortunately vivisection is the real basis of experimental physiology. On this subject Claude Bernard expatiates with a complacency which reminds one of Peter the Great, who, wishing while at Stockholm to see the wheel in action, quietly offered one of his suite as the patient to be broken on it. The sacrifice of superfluous cats and dogs the professor seems to consider a salutary and by no means inhuman process; even in the case of supernumerated horses he doubts whether they suffer more, and is certain that they suffer a shorter time, under the operator's knife than under the cabby's whip. Still this ardent votary of science is accessible to feelings of humanity. The cutting up of a live monkey was too much for even his hardened nerves. The poor brute acted so much like a human being, seizing his hands and uttering piteous cries, that he never attempted to repeat the experiment. And he admits that chloroform may be employed to mitigate the agony of the dumb martyrs to science. We may hope, therefore, that the infliction of pain on the brute creation may be mitigated at least. Perhaps the law will enforce the means for so doing which the great apostle of vivisection himself admits to be available.

—Although Scotland, as every one has heard, is more pious than any other portion of the United Kingdom, there is one circumstance constantly brought to light by the Registrar-General's reports which is seldom commented upon by Scotch divines. These authorities often boast of the superior intelligence of their countrymen and women, but they never explain the cause of an awkward proportion between the number of legitimate and illegitimate births in their part of the country. Last year, for instance, 115,673 children were born, and of these 11,286 were illegitimate. In the northeastern division the young women who became mothers without being wives were in the proportion of 15·2 per cent. At Kirkcudbright it was 17·3 per cent. And yet at Kirkcudbright all pious forms and ceremonies (save marriage) are rigidly observed, and a man dare not even brush his hat on Sundays. The improving influence of the Scotch example of national chasacter is, unfortunately, diminished by the irregular increase of their population. Have the writers and divines who reprove immorality in the darker parts of these islands nothing to say about the little failings of the "unco' gude?"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·11	MOON SETS	3·16
SUN SETS	6·46	HIGH WATER	10·14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	April 7
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Celia	London	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10

FOR EUROPE.

Main	New York	Bremen	April 22
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	April 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savanaah	April 24
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	April 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. brig Alma, Kruger, Konigsburg, Prussia, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Washington, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr A. M. Baker, Branscom, Danbury, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Larus, Washington, do.
Schr Calvin, Gotschalk, Norwalk, do.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Washington, do.
Schr Annie E. Martin, Buell, Boston, do.
Schr Hattie, Morrison, Norwalk, do.
Schr Harvest Queen, Gibbs, Hartford, do.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Somers' Point, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Pursuit, Johnson, Panteague, Captain.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, Rappahannock, Captain.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. Barque Sarah Sloan, Sloan, 8 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Thos. Watson & Sons.
Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, 20 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, from Rappahannock, in ballast to captain.
Schr Windward, Reeves, 4 days from Rappahannock river, with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Thos. J. Tulle, Cooper, 10 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Taylor & Sons.
Schr Pursuit, Johnson, from Planteague.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Tonawanda, Julius, and Tuscarora, Rowland, were up at Mobile 17th inst. for Liverpool.
Ship Martha, Lewin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, was loading at La Paz, Lower California, about 1st ult., nearly ready to sail.
Ship Lady Hilda, Mills, from London for Philadelphia, was in Weymouth Roads 6th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.
Barque Brothers' Pride, Smith, at New York 20th inst., from Matanzas.
Barque Queen Victoria, Linders, from Liverpool 20th Feb. for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th ult. lat. 44, long. 13.
Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross, hence, at Matanzas 10th inst.
Barque Edwin, Sorensen, hence, at Gibraltar 1st inst.
Barque Der Turner, Reetzke, hence, at Hamburg 6th instant.
Barque Deborah Pennell, Pennell, hence, was discharging at La Paz, Lower California about 1st ult.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 12th inst. lat 25, long. 78 12.
Brig Lena, Fox, hence, at Trinidad 9th inst.
Brig Galatea, McKenzie, hence, at Matanzas 9th inst.
Brigs Catawba, Webber, and Scotland, Rose, sailed from Matanzas 13th inst., for ports north of Hatteras.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, hence, at Cardenas 9th inst.
Brig Hattie Grant, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Raven, Leighton, and Fanny Butler, Bartlett, sailed from Cardenas 10th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Tantivy, Pinckney, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Pensacola 12th instant.
Schr Abby Hodgdon, Eaton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 5th inst.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Schrs Margie, McFadden, hence, and Georgia Deering, Willard, from Baltimore, at Portland 17th inst.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, cleared at Portland 17th inst., for Windsor.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 19th inst.
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, remained at Navassa 3d inst., for Philadelphia 4th.
Schr T. J. Frazier, Madge, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 13th inst.
Schr J. B. Vandusen, Young, hence, at Matanzas 4th instant.
Schr Kate Carlton, Lamb, hence, at Cardenas 9th inst.
Schr Minnie Reppller, Willetts, hence, at Zaza 1st instant.
Schr Vesta, White, hence, at Zaza 3d inst.
Schr Frank Palmer, Latham, at Cienfuegos 5th inst., for Philadelphia in 6 days.
Schr Alexander, Baker, hence for Stonington, at New York 20th inst.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, at Barbadoes 30th ult. for Navassa (not Nassau) next day.
Schrs American Eagle, Shaw, and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, hence, at Providence 19th inst.
Schrs Lockout, Pomeroy; Flora A. Sawyer, Norwood; G. M. Wentworth, Robbins; Westmoreland, Rice; J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia; and Surf, Abbott, for Trenton, New Jersey, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, from Providence 6th for Philadelphia, at New London 17th inst.
Schr Hazleton, Presbrey, and Casper Heft, Shoe, hence, at Pawtucket 17th inst.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, cleared at Charleston 17th inst. for Jacksonville.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st of April, 1869, the temporary fourth order light heretofore exhibited at Pensacola Light Station was discontinued, and a first order Fresnel lens apparatus substituted in its place. The tower is 160 feet high, built of red brick, and surmounted by a lantern painted red. The new illuminating apparatus is revolving, showing a white flash once in every minute. The focal plane is elevated 210 feet above the mean level of the sea, and the light should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 21 nautical miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHTS ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
4§ R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30 stuth6m

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children.
It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor,
A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist, NINTH and FILBERT Streets.
For sale by all Druggists. 4 10 stuth 1m

F O R
CITY TREASURER,
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
Subject to Democratic Rules. 4 17tf

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.
Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.
A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.
All rejected plans will be returned.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.
The place to get the "Good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1869.
The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, north side, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after which will be held an election for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 20 tuths3td8t E. W. CLARK, President.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869.
NOTICE
To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.
Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. All interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
4 13 tuths12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE BINGHAM MINING AND LUMBERING COMPANY, Northeast corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.—Coupons due May 1 will be paid on that date.
4 17 stuth1t* CHAS. E. ANSPACH, Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuths

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, SECOND FLOOR,
4 9 1m] PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.

For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE
TO THE
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.
"A POSITIVE FACT."
Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2·50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuth3

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
133 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

CARPETINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
CARPETINGS
OPENING DAILY.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT St.,
4 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS!
ARCH STREET
Carpet Warehouse.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN F. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 13§

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 22 3m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

1869 E. & L. 1869
OPEN, TO-DAY,
SPRING GOODS.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW PERCALES,
POPLINETTES,
LACE POINTS,
LACE OLGAS,
FOR SPRING.
LACE FICHUES AND ROTUNDS.
TABLE LINENS, TOILET QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS.
FULL LINE STAPLE DRY GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH,
4 3 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu2m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

W. R. FRAZIER, Residence, 335 Dean st. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Residence, 415 Christian st.

FRAZIER & BROTHER,
(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,
South of Spruce, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
All orders by Mail promptly attended to.
BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.
Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.
Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.
4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 1 tf

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, (Penn Building),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards ..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

RODGERS' ANDWOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEI

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869.

THE ALDERMEN AGAIN IN COURT.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of a more unjust and iniquitous system of administering justice than that adopted by some of the aldermen of this city. They are habitually guilty of practices quite as disgraceful and oppressive as those for which Dickens arraigned the police magistrates of London in "Oliver Twist;" and their mandates are often as unjust and arbitrary as the decrees of an Eastern cadi or the judgments of a Mexican alcalde. As they are dependent upon their fees for a livelihood, they almost invariably decide for the plaintiff, or prosecutor, without reference to the merits of the question at issue, and it is no uncommon occurrence for men to be deprived of property or liberty for no other reason than that such deprivation swells the sum total of aldermanic fees. It is as hard for an uninfluential poor man to obtain justice before these inferior tribunals as it is difficult to secure the appropriate punishment of influential rich rascals. But a short time ago Judge Brewster called attention to the fact that various persons had been committed to prison on frivolous charges, and suffered to languish in confinement for months without even an official announcement of the fact being made to the proper authorities; and yesterday the same Judge called the attention of the Grand Jury to a communication he had received from the officers of the County Prison, complaining that that institution was unnecessarily crowded by persons committed for an undue length of time for trivial offenses, and that the cells designed for felons were thus occupied by petty delinquents, and the city treasury uselessly burdened with a great expense.

Few citizens who are not familiar with the statistics bearing on this subject have any idea of the magnitude of these evils. If foreign governments shamefully wronged or oppressed one American citizen for every hundred who are unjustly committed to prison by the aldermen of the good city of Philadelphia, the wrath of the whole nation would be enkindled, and the provocation would be deemed sufficient for half-a-dozen gigantic wars. The number of commitments to the County Prison during last year reached the enormous aggregate of 17,630, or an average of nearly fifty per day; and if the true history of all these cases could be known, it would be found that not only were many of the charges excessively frivolous, but that the portals closed on many unfortunate beings whose innocence of the offenses with which they were charged was so clear that no rational being would have failed to discover it except an avaricious alderman, whose fees were contingent upon a harsh judgment. The Prison Agent, in his report of last year, gives a tabular list of 1603 cases of persons discharged from prison through his efforts, either because they were clearly innocent of their imputed offenses, or because a brief confinement previous to trial was amply sufficient to atone for their venial crimes. He also gives a detailed statement of the facts connected with a large number of cases, which abundantly prove that the liberty of the poorer classes is at the mercy of corrupt aldermen; and that it is by no means an unusual occurrence for the really guilty parties to a dispute to secure the incarceration of their innocent antagonists.

A few figures illustrate more forcibly than figures of speech how justice is practically administered. There were 36,333 arrests by policemen in 1868, 17,620 commitments to the County Prison, and only 5353 cases acted upon by the different Grand Juries; of this number, 2361 cases (nearly half) were ignored, and of the 2992 true bills found there were but 550 convictions. It is evident that there should either be a great many more persons convicted and sentenced, or a much smaller number temporarily confined in the County Prison. Liberty and reputation are now tampered and trifled with to an alarming degree, and it is vain to expect any substantial reform until the duties imposed upon aldermen are discharged by salaried officials who are capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and whose judgments will not be warped by pecuniary considerations.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY.

A GREAT portion of the Executive session of the Senate for two days has been taken up by a discussion of the proposed treaty for the settlement of our long-standing dispute with Great Britain concerning the boundary line between Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island. For forty years or more previous to 1846, the United States claimed exclusive jurisdiction over the vast extent of territory west of the Rocky Mountains embraced between the latitudes of 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. Great Britain likewise claimed the same territory as her own, and as the dispute between the two countries progressed, considerable bitterness was manifested on both sides, a large party in the United States declaring in favor of maintaining our jurisdiction at the point of the sword, if necessary, and adopting for its war cry a motto facetiously spelled thus:—"Phiphty-phour phorty or phight!"

In 1846, while James Buchanan was Secretary of State, a treaty was negotiated between the two disputing nations proposing as the settlement of the difficulty the establishment of the boundary line along the forty-ninth degree of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the main land from Vancouver's Island, and from this point southwardly to the Pacific Ocean, through the middle of the channel above named and the Fuca Straits. A strong opposition was arrayed against the ratification of the treaty, the administration of President Polk being included in the opposition, by their pledges to the people. But they soon found themselves encumbered with a war with Mexico, and as a persistence in the claim of 54 deg. 40 min. would probably have resulted in a conflict with Great Britain, they found it necessary to submit the proposed treaty to the Senate, accompanied by a half-way recommendation for its approval.

After a determined opposition by the Whigs and a number of radical Democrats, the treaty was finally ratified; but the ratification served only to pave the way for still another vexatious [illegible] reat Britain put forth a claim that Strait was the channel intended by hile the United States claimed that the Canal de Haro was the intended channel. By the former claim the islands of the Haro Archipelago, of which San Juan is the most important, fell to the lot of Great Britain, while by the latter they were thrown under the jurisdiction of the United States. For ten years the question remained an open one, without any attempt at settlement, save by an interminable diplomatic correspondence. Finally, in 1856, each Government appointed a commissioner, with instructions inspired by its own peculiar geographical notions, for the location of the disputed boundary line. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress to meet the expenses. The commissioners met in June, 1857, a wrangle, prolonged through several months, ensued, and the commissioners finally agreed to disagree, thus leaving the question precisely where they found it. Then the diplomatists went to work again, and continued writing their epistles until within a few months past. Meanwhile both Governments have continued to assert their jurisdiction over San Juan and the other islands of the Haro Archipelago, very much to the inconvenience and perplexity of each other. During the past winter, however, a treaty was negotiated which proposes to secure an amicable settlement of the disputed boundary line by referring its establishment, under the treaty of 1846, to the arbitrament of the President of Switzerland.

It was against this apparently just and reasonable proposition that Garrett Davis levelled two hours of his garrulousness in the executive session of the Senate on Tuesday, and so formidable has been the opposition to its ratification that we are now told that the treaty must go over until the December session before it can be ratified, even if it should then pass the ordeal successfully. The opposition, of course, is based on the presumption that the construction put upon the treaty by the British Government is unreasonable, and unwarranted by the terms in which the boundary line between the two countries is described. It is possible that this view is the correct one, but if it be so, we are certainly justified in expecting that the President of Switzerland, a disinterested person, can be made to realize the fact much sooner than we can convince the British Government of it by tons of monotonous diplomatic correspondence. In 1859 the joint military occupancy of San Juan came near resulting in an open rupture with Great Britain. The late General Winfield Scott was despatched by our Government to the scene of trouble, and succeeded in effecting a temporary arrangement by which peace was preserved. But it is evident that the question in its present state may lead to serious consequences hereafter, and, as we have on our hands the Alabama-claims dispute with Great Britain, policy and justice both demand a speedy settlement of this irritating side issue. The delay of the Senate to ratify the treaty is, therefore, to be sincerely regretted.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Senate yesterday were enlivened by a rambling debate about matters connected with appointments. The Senators from the West and South are evidently anxious that the Blue Book should be carefully posted, so that the fact may become manifest that they have less than their proportionate share of public patronage, while the Senators from New England and Ohio, being content with things as they are, do not favor the proposed investigation. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, improved the occasion to ventilate his views on the manner in which patronage had been distributed among the citizens of this State. He seems to think that the President should consult the Senators before making any appointments, and that he would thus receive authentic information in regard to the "merits and demerits of the applicant." Whether this information would in all cases be entirely impartial, and whether an absolute safeguard against the appointment of "constitutional drunkards" or "constitutional thieves" would thus be furnished, is an open question, about which in some minds there may be "doubts arising." The Republican party of the State must also be much more harmonious than is commonly supposed, if Senator Cameron is entirely correct in his assertion that nine-tenths of the persons appointed in this State must be his friends, "because they could not have been selected from his party without being his friends."

THE FINE ARTS.

The Water-Color Exhibition at the Artists' Fund Galleries.

Last evening a collection of water-color paintings was thrown open to a private view at the rooms of the Artists' Fund Society, No. 1334 Chesnut street. To-day the collection was made accessible to the general public, and will so remain for about a month. As the proceeds of the exhibition are for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, located on Twenty-second street, below Walnut, a very worthy institution, we should anticipate a liberal patronage, independently of the unquestionable merits of the paintings on exhibition. Embraced in the collection are over two hundred subjects, covering the whole range between the slightest sketches and ambitious efforts such as are seldom attempted, and still more rarely with success, except in oil. The most prominent water-color artists of both Europe and America have contributed to the collection, and on the walls may be found many masterpieces of the art.

This exhibition is particularly interesting, as it is the most extensive exhibition of water-colors we have had in this city, and it is well worthy of the attention of all art *connoisseurs*. There is a prevalent opinion that *aquarelle* is an inferior branch of art, and this very erroneous idea is encouraged by the fact that at the exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts works of this class are usually slighted by the hanging committee, so that the public scarcely have a fair opportunity to judge of their merits. Water-color painting, too, has been but little practised in this country, although in England it has been carried to a high state of perfection. By organizing a separate water-color exhibition, the gentlemen who have interested themselves in making the collection now on view at the Artists' Fund Rooms have done a genuine service to the art-loving public. The works can be judged on their own merits, without being placed in disadvantageous juxtaposition with oil pictures, and the very high character of the collection is calculated to impress the public with an adequate idea of the real merits of water-color painting. Water-colors have important qualities which oils have not, and the two cannot properly be placed in comparison. The transparency, delicacy, and tenderness of tone which are the distinguishing characteristics of *aquarelle* cannot be rivalled in oils, and we hope that this exhibition will have the effect of giving the public some new ideas on the subject, and will encourage our artists to make greater efforts than they have done hitherto to create an American water-color school of art.

The north room, which the visitor first enters, is devoted principally to sketches of both foreign and American artists. Prominent among them may be noticed works of merit by C. Schussele, J. D. Krimmel, and Mrs. E. Murray, and an illumination by Miss Jean Lee, which fairly rivals the work of those old masters of the art, the monkish copyists of the Middle Ages.

The large middle room is devoted to the works of foreign artists exclusively, and presents many of the finest productions that have made their way to the United States. Perhaps the most striking and effective is a picture by Mrs. E. Murray, entitled "The Eleventh Hour," which is admirable in color, and much better in drawing than is usual with this lady. Omitting this is Wehnert's painting of "John Pound's Ragged School," in which an ambitious subject has been dealt with in remarkably successful style. There are also several of J. Skinner Prout's interiors, masterpieces in their way. Noticeable among these is the famous scene in the Church of St. Laurent, Nuremburg, which has been thus immortalized by Longfellow:—

"In the Church of sainted Lawrence
Stands a pyx of sculpture rare:
Like a foamy sheaf of fountains,
Rising through the painted air."

"The Alte Brucke," at Bamberg, Bavaria, by the same hand, is likewise calculated to rivet the attention of the visitor, as are also "A Procession in a Norman Cathedral," by G. Dodgson, and "A Black Frost," by Charles Brauwhite.

Entering last the south room, which is devoted exclusively to the works of American artists, we find a collection which cannot but flatter our home pride in some measure. Edward Moran contributes two very noticeable works, both worthy of his high reputation. The more pretentious of the two is a characteristic representation of "The Cave of the Winds, Niagara," in which the majestic cataract is reproduced in a masterly manner. The other, "A Stream in the Woods," is smaller, but almost equally effective in a somewhat different way. James Hamilton contributes his remarkably fine marine study entitled "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" and W. T. Richards a delicately-tinted aerial reproduction of "Lake Avernus." "The Track of the Torrent," a view in the Adirondacks, by James D. Smillie, and "On the Bouquet River," by George H. Smillie, are both noticeable, and are accompanied by other works from the same hands. There are also a strongly colored painting, "The Woodchopper," by T. W. Wood; "A Brig Hove-to," by M. F. H. De Haas; "Twilight in Connecticut," and a "Scene in Connecticut," by Kruseman Van Elten; "On Lake Winnipiseogee," by Edmund D. Lewis; "The Road to Glenties, County Donegal," by John Faulkner; and the "Remains of an Old Mosque at Heres, Spain," by S. Coleman; all of them effective and attractive. But perhaps the centre of attraction will be found to be a fine study of a child, "Just Awake," by Mrs. E. Murray, whose present residence in this country entitles her to a place among American as well as foreign artists. It is impossible within the limits of a single article to do justice to this fine exhibition, and we propose to discuss the merits of the most important contributions more in detail hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ GOUGH AT THE RINK.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING!
JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,
will Lecture, under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
ON
TEMPERANCE,
AT THE SKATING RINK,
Corner of TWENTY-FIRST and RACE STREETS,
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock.
SEATS PROVIDED FOR LADIES.
A fine Brass Band will be engaged.
TICKETS, 10 CENTS.
To avoid delay and confusion on the evening of the lecture, tickets should be purchased in advance. They will be for sale at the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on and after MONDAY, April 19. Ladies' Tickets, with coupon for seat, without extra charge. 4 22 ths2t

☞ NATATORIUM
AND
PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
REOPENING OF THE
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Swimming, the most important of all bodily accomplishments.
Swimming, the most complete gymnastic.
Swimming, the most healthful and useful of all manly sports.
Swimming, the essence of corporal discipline.
The practice of swimming the most radical cure of round-shoulderness for our crooked youths.
Cleanliness and exercise mean comfort and health; comfort and health mean strength, bodily comfort; health and strength mean happiness.
The summer season of our Institution will open, as usual, on
THE FIRST OF MAY.
The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season. Clubs forming now everywhere. The majority of them will be attended to on or before the 1st of the month. All Club applications will cease on SATURDAY, May 8, at 9 P. M.
The Gymnasium, as usual, opens free of charge to all subscribers. For minor particulars, see the new Circulars.
4 21 4t Respectfully, WILLIAM JANSEN.

☞ THE CLOSING DAY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.
Take the South street cars for BETHANY, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND CLOSING EXERCISES.
General Discussions on "Carrying the Gospel to the masses;" "Causes of failure in teaching;" "Our hopes and our rewards."
The "Little Wanderers" will be present, and sing some of their choicest songs, under the direction of John E. Gould, Esq.
"Forty Minutes in Jerusalem," with brilliant chromophotic illustrations, Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR.
LET THE IMMENSE HALL BE FULL. It

☞ MIDNIGHT MISSION.—A PUBLIC Meeting in behalf of this mission will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, corner of FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of New York; Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., Rev. GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, D. D., and the Rev. Dr. NEWTON. A collection will be made. 4 21 4t

☞ REV. JOHN T. GRACEY WILL LECTURE in TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Jefferson, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, on the Country and People of India. First Lecture—What they do and why they do it. Second Lecture—What they believe and why they believe it. Adult's Tickets, 25 cents. Children's, 15 cents. 4 17 swth2t

☞ OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.
DR. E. R. HUTCHINS
Will deliver his Lecture on "Health, and How to Preserve It," THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Young People's Association. The public are invited.

☞ SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Corporation of the "Lincoln Institution" will be held at No. 308 S. ELEVENTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Alteration of by-laws proposed. By order of seven members of the corporation.
MARY McHENRY,
4 22 5t First Directress of the Board of Managers.

The Most Fickle Month in the Year.

O! Fickle, fickle April,
With sudden showers of rain!
It rains a while, then clears awhile,
And presently rains again.

O! Fickle, fickle April!
One hour with sunshine warm,
The next, the skies are overcast
With a gusty thunder storm.

O! Fickle, fickle April!
With wind and rain storms mixed;
Spoiling our clothes with drenching showers:
We wish the weather was fixed!

O! Fickle, fickle April!
When the skies with clouds are dark,
The rain comes down as it used to come
In the day of Noah's ark.

O! Fickle, fickle April!
There's nothing certain at all,
But the splendid fit of the fine Spring Clothes
That we buy at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Certain, gentlemen, you need the elegant Clothes we have for you, suited for both rain and sunshine; admirably adapted to the wants of the present season.
Special inducements to gentlemen who buy clothes for the great parade. Odd Fellows, and all other good fellows, come on.
Better and cheaper than ever
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Great Brown Stone Hall
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IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
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SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
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To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BY MAJOR FRANCIS DWYER.
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TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

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CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
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President—N. B. BROWNE.
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The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1·00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 "	1000
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Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.
Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.
The Company offer for RENT, the lesser exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.
Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.
Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p2m

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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PAPER HANGINGS,
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J. & SONS',
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CHROMO EXPOSITION.
JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
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FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.
Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.
At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Triebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$3·75
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Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	3·75
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Bierstadt's California Sunset	7·50
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And all others at the same rates. Full lists and prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART" on application. 4 19 12t*rp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & Co.

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STANDARD SCALES.

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THE STANDARD!
The Demand for them Greater Than Ever.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER SCALE IN THE WORLD OF EQUAL SIZE AND STRENGTH, AND MORE GENERALLY IN USE.
Hay Scales,
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EVERY VARIETY.
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS
Of all Kinds.
Baldwin's Patent Alarm Money Drawer.
For sale, wholesale and retail.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
No. 715 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Scales of all kinds repaired and put in perfect weighing order. 4 17 stuth3t4p

HEATERS.

THE RUSSIAN AIR-TIGHT HEATER.
Daniel Mershon's Sons'
HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE
REMOVED TO THE
N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, STS.,
Opposite the Farmers' Market.
Brick Work of all descriptions and Fire Work promptly attended to.
A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1869.

All yesterday morning the Tombs Police Court was in a state of great commotion. All the representatives of the world of Spiritualism were there; and if the spirits themselves were half as plenty as the auditors in the flesh, it speaks well for the curiosity of the angel-world. Clairvoyants, test-mediums, medical mediums, seventh daughters of seventh daughters, astrologists, quacks, fortune-tellers, and all the kit and crew that advertise and follow in the wake of Spiritualism, were on hand, including several dingy beauties in Bloomer costume. Judge Edmonds was almost as much a cynosure as the memorable Mumler himself. Spiritualists from Poughkeepsie, Troy, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Boston were on hand; and on taking his seat Justice Dowling found himself confronted with an audience largely composed of wispy-haired cosmopolitans. If he had been a man of weak nerves, those nerves would not have been strengthened by the fact of his having received the previous day a note from a *spiritualiste*, signing herself "Amelia V. Brooks," who promised for threatened) to deliver a few remarks on her hobby during the progress of the trial. No opportunity was given for these, however, and Bloomerism was compelled to hold its tongue. The examination was not nearly so interesting as it had promised to be, greatly to the disgust of Oakey Hall, who had had it postponed from last week solely for his own delectation. There was not much evidence on either side. One or two hoary-headed beings gave their evidence that Mumler had produced phantom photographs, which they had recognized as the likenesses of dead friends or defunct progeny. A great deal was looked for from Judge Edmonds, but that gentleman refused to commit himself, and limited the tenor of his remarks to the announcement that his attitude towards the phantom photograph question was that of liberality. Mr. Jeremiah Gurney, a photographer of nearly thirty years' standing, witnessed that he had never been able to detect any trickery in Mr. Mumler' operations; and there being numerous other witnesses to be heard on both sides of the question, further examination was postponed until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which time Justice Dowling is expected to bring to bear upon it a matutinally judicial craftiness.

James Maher, the man who was arrested many weeks ago on a charge of complicity in the Rogers murder, was brought up yesterday morning before Judge Cardozo on habeas corpus. District Attorney Garvin stated that he knew no reason why the prisoner should be longer detained, and Maher was accordingly set free. It serves him right, don't you think so, after having been boarded and lodged at a public expense of two dollars per day for the last three months? The case of John S. Young, the ex-detective, versus the Police Commissioners, likewise came up in Supreme Court, on an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, directing the commissioners to vacate the order of dismissal rendered by them against that functionary. The affidavits contained no information whatever that was new, and after reading them the case was adjourned until next Monday, when the arguments of counsel will be submitted.

There is an effort being made to accommodate the great unwashed with free baths, at all hours between sunrise and 10 P. M. To that end, it is probable that various points on the Hudson and the East rivers and at Central Park will be suitably prepared. A plan having this end in view is to be submitted to-morrow evening at room No. 15, in Cooper Institute. This cleanly outburst will be a blessed thing, if it can be consummated. At any rate, a place to flop and float in will just suit the "floating" population.

Notwithstanding Mr. Grinnell's Machiavellian arrangement, the rush of Custom House "beats" still continues. They never remain the same. Old ones are going, and new ones coming all the time. The countenances are forever changing. Indeed, the countenance of one man has been observed to "change" between his entrance into Mr. Grinnell's presence and his exit out of it. Probably Mr. Grinnell has learned how to say "No" more perfectly than any other functionary at present holding office in the United States, for he is employed all the time in saying it, and still the rush continues.

The Second avenue car strike has terminated. The conductors, drivers, and directors held a mass meeting at the terminus yesterday afternoon, when a compromise was proposed and accepted. The terms of the compromise are that the drivers resume work according to the new time-table proposed, but that they make only the old number of trips, namely, seven, but that all who choose to make eight trips will receive twenty-five cents extra. Such drivers as do not choose to make the eighth trip will have substitutes provided for that trip. These terms gave general satisfaction. The cars, which had stopped running for the previous day or two, immediately began again, the directors were cheered, and "drinks all round" trembled in the balance.

A quack calling himself J. Walter Scott has just been undergoing an examination at the Mayor's office. If all that is alleged against him be true, he has swindled hundreds of people who are induced to place faith in him through the misrepresentations of a brazen pamphlet entitled "University Almanac and Business Book." "Dr." Scott's place of business is styled the New York Medical University, is situated at No. 8 University Place, and has the appearance of a private house. The doctor's plan in his pamphlet is to print as references the names of persons, with addresses annexed, and evidently picked miscellaneously from the directory, with now and then a distinguished name thrown in. According to this pamphlet, General Grant, General McClellan Mr. Seward, and, indeed, almost every public man of note, owe their life and health to him. He rescued them from the jaws of death, and reinstated them in pristine vigor. His terms are $100 for a "perfect cure," or the money returned. The first portion of this programme he is never known to fail in executing, viz., the pocketing of the $100. The perfect cure he ultimately effects is curing his patients of their credulity, and the money goes towards paying the expenses of removal towards another part of the city, when that particular locality grows too hot to hold him.

Madame Parepa-Rosa appeared last night as rotund in person and as orotund in voice as ever. Steinway Hall was crowded, and the vanity of the singer must have been gratified to the top of its bent by the magnificence of her reception. Such a voice as hers is of itself a beneficence to the world, and there are amateurs who regard Parepa as a great artistic instructress. I presume she learns in suffering what she teaches in song, and extracts from "rheumatism" what she dispenses in *roulades*. What a modest and charming address, by-the-by, Carl Rosa has on the stage! He is almost as boyish in "real" life as he is in the concert-room. *Madame* Rosa looks after the money matters, and *Mr.* Parepa is the violinist always.

The presentation of colors to the 7th Regiment, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of their departure from this city, was a magnificent and extravagant affair. It took place at their armory on Fourteenth street. Eight thousand dollars were expended in flowers alone. The air was heavy with the sighs of them, and several ladies were removed fainting from perfume. The designment in dress was *bizarre* and painful. Same ladies came in walking-costume; some wore the trail that is so becoming in the parlor and drawing-room; some sported the utmost extravagance in this feature of dress; and out of the thousand femininies present two and a half were in full ball costume, the half one being a little girl. Oakey Hall, who delights in such things, made a loud, limpy speech, and all next day the rooms were thrown open to the public.

That "Messe Solennelle"—and Strakosch has made a *mess* of it indeed, with his premature advertisements—is positively announced for next Thursday evening. The Cubans in this city were much disappointed the other evening at Miss Kellogg's failing to put in an appearance. She was to have sung for them, but, understanding her "biz," probably thought better of it, since she is soon to return to Europe, where it will not be popular for her to be known to have sung for the Cubans.

I have a startling announcement with which to conclude this letter. The last nights of *Humpty Dumpty* are announced. And so, yours inconsolably,

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Genevieve de Brabant* will be given this evening.

To-morrow *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* will be performed for the first time in this city by Mr. Grau's troupe, for the benefit of Mr. George Hood. As there is considerable curiosity to see how Mr. Grau's artists will compare with the original representatives of the characters in this amusing burlesque, there will doubtless be a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness."

To-morrow evening Lotta will have a benefit.

AT THE WALNUT the burlesque of the *Female Forty Thieves* and the drama of *Miriam's Crime* will be performed this evening.

Shakespeare's birth and death will be commemorated to-morrow evening by the appearance of Mr. J. H. Hackett as "Falstaff" in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, after which the fifth act of *Midsummer Night's Dream* will be given, and the performance will conclude with the burlesque of *Ixion*.

AT THE CHESNUT *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening. To-morrow Mrs. Oates will have a benefit.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in the operettas of "66" and *Lischen and Fritzchen*.

To-morrow *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *No Song, no Supper*, will be given.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive entertainment will be given this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JEAN LOUIS.—On Thursday evening, the 29th instant, the Mendelssohn Musical Society will tender to Mr. Jean Louis a grand complimentary testimonial at Musical Fund Hall. Mr. Louis is a very accomplished musician and a very successful teacher of the art of music, and the concert will be tendered as a slight token of acknowledgment for valuable services rendered and the appreciation in which he is held as a man and an artist. All the prominent vocal and instrumental solo talent in the city have volunteered, and a good orchestra has been engaged. Mr. Louis will doubtless receive a very substantial compliment at the hands of his numerous friends and admirers.

SIGNOR ETTORE BARILI will give a grand operatic concert at Concert Hall to-morrow evening, assisted by several of his pupils and a number of eminent artists. A fine programme of the best music will be presented.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE I. O. OF O. F.—*We have a full assortment of Black Coats, Pants, and White Vests, suited to the Anniversary; also, all other articles of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing.*

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Goods unequalled by any Ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets.) BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

'TWAS EVENING,

when a weary traveller might have been seen dragging himself along the rough and rugged road leading to a quiet little hamlet nestling among the hills of Pennsylvania.

The golden beams of the setting sun lit up the scene in quiet splendor, and filled his soul with holy peace. Stopping for a moment to take a view of the beautiful panorama, he slowly resumed his tiresome journey, until coming to an old forgotten graveyard at the outskirts of this obscure village, he entered the crumbling gateway, now filled with rank weeds and straggling wild flowers, and, turning to the right, he sought a rude grave in the southeastern corner of this dilapidated city of the dead. Finding with much difficulty the object of his search, he with uncovered head knelt beside the moss-covered slab, and with his knife removing the moss which years of neglect had spread upon the cold, discolored marble, he read by the faint light of the setting sun thus

EPITAPH.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF JOHNNY NOAKS, Who, when he lived among the folks, Bought all his clothes of CHARLES STOKES. He died from eating artichokes. When lying on his dying bed He to his friends around him said, Before I leave this world of woe I must tell you, neighbors, where to go. In CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR, You'll find CHARLES STOKES' CLOTHING STORE. Now, if you want to look your best, In STOKES' clothes you must be drest. His cut and make is far ahead Of any in the land, he said; And father, I, and all our folks Always dealt with CHARLES STOKES. His prices, you will find, compare With the lowest anywhere. He died; yes, honest John is dead. GO IDEAL WITH STOKES. LAST WORDS HE SAID

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SALE OF MR. MCCLEES' OIL PAINTINGS.—The sale of fine original paintings of Mr. McClees will be continued this evening, at Birch & Son's auction rooms, No. 1110 Chesnut street. The splendid pictures by Midwood, Mayer, Herring, Lewis, Webb, Wainwright, and others are in to-night's sale.

SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE of Modern Paintings, Crystal Medallions, etc., from the New York Gallery for the Encouragement of Art, this evening, at quarter before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Sale without reserve.

TOURISTS will find the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, the best point from which to visit neighboring places of interest. Café, billiards, passenger-elevator, suits of rooms, baths, etc.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

AS OUR BUSINESS GROWS LARGER,
AS OUR BUSINESS GROWS LARGER,
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AS OUR BUSINESS GROWS LARGER,
AS OUR BUSINESS GROWS LARGER,
AS OUR BUSINESS GROWS LARGER,
OUR PRICES GROW LESS.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

GILBERT—WARNER.—On Tuesday, April 20, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Germantown, by Rev. G. F. Esches, Mr. W. M. GILBERT to Miss LIZZIE WARNER, both of this city.

DIED.

BETHUNE.—On the 29th of March, at La Tour, Switzerland, MARY BETHUNE, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune.

By her own special request, the remains will be taken directly from the steamer to Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., where the funeral service will take place at the grave at precisely 2 o'clock on Friday, April 23, 1869. The relatives and friends are requested to assemble at the entrance gate of the cemetery, at a quarter before 2 o'clock.

WITMER.—On the 20th instant, JACOB WITMER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY.
3 4thstu

DRY GOODS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN
DRY GOODS.
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
Prior to the reorganization of their business on
The First of May Next,
WILL OFFER THE
Most Extraordinary Concentration
OF BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
EVER
Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. (1 9frp

ONE PRICE,
NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS
Guaranteed as Represented.
E. R. LEE,
43 N. EIGHTH Street.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION IN
KID GLOVES.

200 dozen DUCHESS KID GLOVES, Elegant Spring Shades,
$1·30.
Every pair warranted KID. Cheapest Glove ever offered. Cost nearly $2·00 to import.

50 dozen French Castor 2 Button Travelling Gloves' $1·25.
100 pieces White Pique, at 31 cents.
1000 dozen Linen Hankerchiefs, 8, 10, 12½ to 25 cts.
100 dozen Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 19 cents.
ELEGANT NEW BLACK SILKS.
NEW SHADES JAPANESE SILKS.
DEMONSTRATION IN DRESS GOODS.
500 pieces New Calicoes, 12½ cents.
ELEGANT FANS—NEW.
Closing out SILK FANS AT BARGAINS.
HANDSOME PARASOLS.
100 dozen Linen Napkins, $1·50, a Bargain.
Linen Towels in variety.
Bargains from auction daily.
500 dozen Linen Fans, 12½ and 15 cents.
E. R. LEE,
4 22 3t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE.
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.
HENRY IVENS,
4 17 stothlm No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS DAY,
CHERRY AND WHITE,
BLUE AND WHITE,
GREEN AND WHITE,
LILAC AND WHITE
Silk Stripe Poplinettes,
For Evening Dresses, to be worn at the Watering Places this summer. 11 4p

NEW GOODS FOR LADIES' & MISSES'
TRAVELLING AND WALKING SUITS.
PLAIN, FIGURED, AND STRIPE POPLINETTES.
JAPANESE POPLINS, TAKO CLOTHS,
PURE MOHAIRS (in Plain and Chene),
STRIPE POPLINS, in all colors,
MELANGE POPLINS,
Together with every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
3 27 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Have just received a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Elegant French Coatings
LATEST STYLES OF
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
FOR THEIR (4 3 2mrp
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Hall,
Importers of Carpetings
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Fresh Canton Mattings.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT St., Philad'a,
4 15 thsturpJ 11] Opposite Independence Hall.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 3 stuth 2m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 5 1m

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
PAINTER, READ & ELDRIDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,
Have Reopened an Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at Very Reduced Prices.
SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FABRICS
MADE UP WITH INGENUITY AND ORIGINALITY.
CHEVIOTS, MELTONS, AND BANNOCKBURNS,
New Mixtures and Designs.
PIQUE, GRANITE, AND DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ELEGANT STRIPES,
Rare Beauties of Design and Colors, for Pantaloons.
WHITE AND BROWN DUCKS and WHITE MARSEILLES,
For Vests, made up in New Styles.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK COATS,
Popular for Street Wear.
HALF-DRESS MORNING COATS,
Convenient for General Use.
BUSINESS COATS, English Style. Jaunty Garments.
SACK COATS, Tastefully Cut, coming into fashion again.
AND
Many Other Novelties of Material or Make,
Together with an immense assortment of everything appertaining
TO THE CLOTHING TRADE,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—This is a new establishment, just opened in the large BROWN-STONE BUILDING formerly Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, and strangers well to look in at it, if only for curiosity's sake. 4 14 4p

THE THERMOMETER IS ASCENDING,
AND
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
The Business Thermometer of Philadelphia,
Is Ready for the Mild Weather, with
Ample Cash Capital,
Abundant Store Room,
Prolonged Experience,
Choice Locality,
The Finest Goods,
The Most Tasty Cutters,
The Most Polite Salesmen,
The Largest Stock,
The Lowest Prices,
And everything necessary to carry on the business of supplying the constantly increasing demand for first-class Clothing, with
OLD CUSTOMERS
Clinging to us as the ivy to the vine, and with
NEW CUSTOMERS
Rushing in multitudes, and wishing they had always come before.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Again invite the public to keep on coming and supplying themselves, cheap for cash, at the
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
4 22 3t PHILADELPHIA.

The Night is Wet and Windy.

From Heine's Book of Songs.

The night is wet and windy,
The heaven without a star,
'Neath the forest's wrestling branches
In silence I wander far.

There gleams a light in the distance,
From the forester's lonely cot,
But it sheds no ray of welcome,
It warns me from the spot.

Yes; the grandmother old and sightless,
Aloof in her leathern chair,
Sits weird and stiff as a statue,
And breathes nor curse nor prayer.

Up and down goes storming
The forester's red-haired son,
And laughs in scorn and fury
As he hurls at the wall his gun.

The fair young spinner weepeth,
Till the flax runs dripping round;
Low crouching at her ancle
Lies whining the father's hound.

EARLY LAKE NAVIGATION.

Interesting Reminiscences.

An "Ancient Mariner" contributes to the Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* the following bit of history of shipping on the lakes:—

* * * "After passing all the grades, from the boy before the mast to first officer and pilot, and having sailed pretty much over the upper and lower lakes, I got command of the schooner America in 1830. She belonged to T. P. May and Melancthon Barnett. I sailed her about three years, then the schooners Aurora, the Edward Sacket, and Eliza, and Lorain, and last, the schooner Ohio. At the close of the year 1836 I left the lakes, having been pretty steadily sailing for fourteen years.

"When I began to go on the lakes the mouth of the river at Cleveland was unprotected by any pier, and vessels got into the harbor only at high water. While sailing in the schooner Mercator in 1822, we could not enter the harbor during the whole summer, although the little hooker only drew three and a half feet of water. I recollect that in the fall, arriving off the mouth of the Cuyahoga during a very heavy gale, several vessels had already gone ashore on the beach. We had to anchor outside, but Captain Johnson, thinking we could not hold on and that she was dragging her anchor, slipped her cable and let her drive upon the beach east of the river mouth. When she struck we all jumped overboard and made our way through the surf to the beach.

"In 1832, the first year of the cholera in this country, a great deal of excitement pervaded the townspeople of Cleveland, and great pains were taken to prevent the vessels from bringing the infection into the port. I was running my vessel to Buffalo. In Buffalo the pestilence raged. I recollect arriving at the Cleveland pier that summer, with a very strong breeze, and on entering the pier with a good headway under full sail, I was hailed by the quarantine police, armed with muskets, and drawn up on the pier to compel vessels to 'come to,' outside of the harbor. I was inquired of, as the vessel came in kiting, whether I had any cholera on board, but the stiff breeze did not give me time to report no consignment of that sort before we had passed the port guard and were half way up the creek.

"When I first began to sail on these lakes, the dangers of navigation were much greater than at the present day, on account of the almost total want of harbors and lighthouses. That was in 1824, and the only lighthouses on Lake Erie were at Buffalo, Erie, and Sandusky.

"I was in Buffalo harbor with the schooner Prudence, in 1826, when the news was received of the death of the two ex-Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

"The departure of these two great men of the Revolution had occurred on the 4th of July of that year. The town authorities, the citizens, and the masters and seamen of vessels in port, united in demonstrations suitable to such an occasion. The vessels all wore their colors at half-mast. The old steamer Superior fired minute guns up at the foot of Main street, where she lay. We had a small swivel-gun on the Prudence. The Mayor supplied us with ammunition, and we joined in the demonstration by firing minute guns during the day.

"I went to the upper lakes in 1828 on the schooner America, Captain William Keith. We were engaged in carrying supplies for the Government troops.

"Chicago had no harbor or piers, and we anchored off the mouth of the creek. There was very little to indicate a town in that day. The old fort, a stockade of logs set upright in the ground, was near the mouth of the creek on the south side, and contained a couple of companies of soldiers who had come across from Prairie du Chien recently. Besides the fort there were only three houses in the place, one of which was on each side of the river, and one near the forks of the creek. Nothing but a low prairie, desolate and unoccupied, met the view.

"Sheboygan and Milwaukee were unknown except as Indian names of small creeks which emptied into Lake Michigan.

"We always stopped at Mackinac Island on our way to the upper lakes. It was the place to which great numbers of Indians gathered once a year to receive presents from the Government. I recollect to seeing there at one time three thousand of them; their tents extended for a mile or so along the shore. The day after the distribution of money and blankets had taken place at the Mackinac, by sunrise the whole encampment had broken up, and the Indians had embarked in their canoes. There must have been over eight hundred bark canoes; and I think I never seen a more beautiful sight than they presented, the morning sun lighting up the smooth lake swarming with the fleet. They were bound for Drummond's Island, where the British Government also made similar presents to them on a fixed day, and they had no time to lose.

"There were no lighthouses on Lake Michigan or Huron when I first began to sail there. Philo Scoville contracted to build one on Bois Blanc, about nine miles from Mackinac, in 1829. He and his men were passengers with us on the schooner Mariner that year on his way up to do the work.

"There was but one family living on the Bass Islands in 1828, if I recollect right. A family by the name of Hyde lived at Put-in-Bay in a house built of red cedar logs. Red cedar was abundant on all the islands, and especially on Kelly's Island, then called Cunningham's Island.

THE GREAT UTAH BASIN.

The Valley of Death and the Valley of the Virgin—Mud Volcanoes and Hot Springs.

A correspondent, writing from the Territory of Utah, gives the following interesting facts regarding the celebrated "Valley of Death," the "Valley of the Virgin," and the Mud Volcanoes and Hot Springs of that curious country:—

The entire great Utah Basin is divided by small ranges of mountains about two thousand feet high, forming valleys from ten to fifteen miles across. They slope imperceptibly toward the centre, where a water-course runs to some adjacent valley or into some marshy place.

One well-known portion of this region is the noted Death Valley, so called from the fact that in 1850 a large train of emigrants *en route* to California became discontented with their Mormon guide, and a portion of them decided to pilot for themselves. After travelling three days they reached the valley, which is some fifty miles long by thirty in breath, lower than the sea level, and entirely destitute of water, encircled by mountains, up whose steep sides it is impossible to ascend except at two points.

It is devoid of vegetation, and the shadow of a bird or wild beast never darkens its white, glaring sand.

The little band of emigrants, comprising twenty families, were deceived by a treacherous mirage that promised water, but on reaching the centre of this vale of desolation their eyes rested only on the glaring sands bounded by the scorched peaks. Around the valley they wandered, one by one. The men died, and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the burning sun.

Can any one question the appropriateness of the name ever since applied to it, the Valley of Death? In marked contrast to this dreaded region is the beautiful Valley of the Virgin, nestling in the Black Ridge range at the southern ridge of the Great Basin of Utah. The encircling mountains rise to an elevation of twelve hundred feet; with numerous peaks passing above the limit of perpetual snow. From their summit you look down upon a vast extent of country, with its hillsides and valleys, plains and glens, while the Virgin river is seen rounding its course along the foot of the range many miles, now overflowing a valley, here gliding beneath overhanging cliffs, leaping from rock to rock, and then in grand cascades rolling off granite ledges in sheets of feathery foam, on its way to join the Colorado. In the dim vista appear rugged peaks rising tumultuously heavenward, tinted by the sunshine that streams through the mighty ravines and hollows, filling them with lines of silvery light and purple shade.

A large portion of the Black Ridge range consists of bare rock, but there are districts covered with soil and a good growth of pine trees. There are several passes in the range, the best, called the Harmony, leading to St. George, the chief town of Southern Utah.

The climate is so mild and genial that the fig, olive, grape, and cotton thrive. The hottest season is from the middle of June to July, when the thermometer ranges from 95 to 120 degrees, at noon. Frost lasts from November to March, but snow is rare, and ice never exceeds a thin film.

Beyond the enchanting valley are the remarkable mud volcanoes, located below the sea level in the Colorado desert; and if the waters of the ocean could break the intervening mountain barriers, they would be lost to sight. They are situated in a most desolate country, covering a space of a quarter of a mile long, and an eighth wide. This area is one mass of soft mud, through which steam and water are constantly escaping, making a noise that can be heard ten miles, and rising vapor forms clouds that are visible at a greater distance. In some places the steam rises steadily with a hissing, roaring, sputtering noise; in other spots it bursts out with an explosion, throwing the mud a hundred feet into the air.

There are places where the mud rises in huge bubbles and bursts as it boiling with intense heat, while in other portions regular cones, varying in shape from sharp points to little mounds, have been formed. There are boiling springs which eject their water fifty feet high; others are merely large basins several hundred feet across, in which a lead-colored paste is continually boiling. Their margins are encircled by incrustations and arborescent concretions of lime and deposits of sulphur. They are well worth a visit, though an excursion to them is attended by serious hardships.

Another object of note are the Summit Soda Springs, situated seven miles south of the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, in Summit valley, between Lake Tahoe and Donner Lake. With the exception of the Yosemite, there is not in all the Sierra Nevada a spot of wilder magnificence or beauty.

The road that leads to them runs through a continuous succession of natural beauties of forests, glades, streamlets, and mountains.

The springs are near the headwaters of the American river, one of the most beautiful of mountain streams, that forms a series of cascades near the source. The lofty peaks of the Sierra loom up in all directions, divided by precipitous cañons, which shelter dense forests of lofty evergreens. The mineral water is most agreeable and apetizing, possessing great medicinal virtues in the cure of affections of the digestive organs. The springs can be reached without fatigue by invalids, and the rough log cabin, now the only house, will be replaced this season by a neat hotel, erected by the railroad company. The marvellous beauties of this wild region will make it the future Saratoga of the Pacific.

Sale of the Delessert Collection of Pictures.

The following is a list of the prices obtained recently in Paris at the sale of a portion of Old Masters' pictures of the Delessert Collection. It will be seen that it comprised several famous works. Pynacker, Landscape, £130.—Van Tol, A Young Woman making Lace, £216.—Vandyke, Portrait of Michel le Blon, agent from the Queen of Sweden to the English Court, £651.—Van der Heyden, Great Square of a Dutch Town, £1680; Capture of a Dutch Town, figures by A. Vandevelde, £693; A Dutch Canal, £336.—J. B. Greuze, An Infant in a Cradle, from the Fesch Collection, £424; Portrait of Wille, engraver, £1218.—L. Backhuysen, Sea Piece, stormy effect, £764; Sea Piece, with fishing-boats, £147.—Seapiece, The State Visit, £378.—Raphael, The Virgin and Infant Christ, called "La Vierge de la Maison d'Orléans," £6300. This small picture has been engraved with the Crozat collection, plate 24—in the "Galerie du Palais Royal," while it was in the possession of the Duc d'Orléans, plate 8—by Laudon, plate 146—and, in 1838, by Forster. The last is a fine plate of the same size as the original, which measures 29 centimetres by 21. The history of this picture, as it has passed from hand to hand within the last century, is curious. In 1763 it formed part of the Crozat collection; next in those of M. Passart and l'Abbé Decamps, the latter of whom sold it to the Duc d'Orléans. In 1790 the Duke, it is said, lost it at the gambling-table, or rather, with all the other Italian pictures belonging to the Regent, it seems to have been sold to M. Walkiers, of Brussels, in which case the price might have discharged a gaming debt. It next passed to the collection of M. Laborde de Méreville. In 1759 it was bought by M. Hibbert, at whose sale, about 1828, M. Niewenhuys bought it for 200 guineas. The latter sold it to Lord Vernon, at whose sale he acquired it again for 300 guineas; and at M. Niewenhuys' sale it was bought in at £500; and he sold it afterwards to M. de La Haute, who exchanged it to Rossini, the musical composer, who sold it to M. Aguado, from whom M. Delessert purchased it. A. Cuyp, Cows in a Landscape, £3864.—Hobbema, A Forest, £1680.—G. Dow, An Old Woman at a Window, £315.—Wouverman, £1113; The Halt, £546.—J. van Ostade, Landscape in Holland, Winter, £546.—P. Potter, A Pasturage, £420.—G. Metzu, £352.—W. Van de Velde, A Calm, £525; Sea piece, £609.—A. Verboom, Landscape, £302.—N. Berchem, A Public Square in Italy, £180.—Meeting of Huntsmen, £155; Landscape, a Ford, £462; Landscape, Evening, £108.—Hobbema, Landscape, with a Waterfall, sun setting, £428.—Rembrandt, Portrait of a Man, £210. M. C. Blanc has devoted two elaborate and learned articles to the old and modern pictures in this collection. These articles appeared in the numbers for February and March of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, which contains engravings from several of the paintings.

—A photograph of the first colored voter in Minnesota has been taken, framed, and presented to the State Historical Society.

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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3196. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET,
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NOTICE TO HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS SHIPPERS.
Owing to the depressed condition of the freighting business, the Steamship YAZOO will be withdrawn from the Havana and New Orleans Line until there is an improvement in trade with those ports.
The Steamship JUNIATA will continue to make regular trips monthly, and freight will be received for New Orleans, via Savannah, weekly.
WM. L. JAMES,
General Agent
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Philadelphia, April 20, 1869. 4 20 6t

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	113	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
There steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. LEAP,
1 25§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, April 22, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at

Fredericksburg, Va.—Now and Then.

A writer in the Springfield *Republican* communicates the following:—

I have been in battle-stricken towns before, but Fredericksburg is the most remarkable one I have yet seen. The people have an Italian rapacity for monopolizing strangers, but they do not carry out the parallel by asking them for small contributions. Enter any public place, and broach the subject of the great battles, and you have touched the vital topic. The majority of the townspeople still move and think amid the frightful scenes of seven years ago. Their normal faculties are deadened to the present. The boys employ their time digging up bullets, and continue to find an unfailing store, although the ground has been pretty thoroughly dug over. There is a skull, or a thigh bone, in almost every shop window. The church steeples show curious patchwork, which testifies that they were not spared by the shot. Every merchant who was there in 1862 has some dismal tale to tell. Those same Irishmen who could fight so gallantly, those Americans who could face death without blenching, behaved rather rudely to the townspeople. One old man told me, with evident delight, how two men robbed his shop of its stock of tobacco, and threatened to shoot him when he remonstrated. "In less'n an hour they was both back here on this very floor, shot through and through. One of 'em begged my pardon, before he died, for what he stole—he did." An old lady, who tells so complete and graphic a story of the battle that I suspect she has posted up on it since the terrible day, to accommodate travellers, said that the morning after Burnside attacked the Rebel lines, one could go over the battle-field, and pick up anything he might wish for. "Why," said she, "one man fell dead inside my door here, with a four-quart jug of molasses in his hand." What did the soldier mean to do with so much sweetening? Money had been dropped helter-skelter in the streets, by the inhabitants, in their flight; the kitchen utensils and parlor furniture strewed the fields for miles. One old man, who has been in the town twenty years, and now keeps a little restaurant on the very street corner round which our troops, as they came up to the charge, were compelled to appear, gave me a very graphic story of his troubles. Just as fast as he could bar up his saloon door, it would be knocked down by new-come soldiers, who insisted on "something to drink" before they went up to the battle. He watched them start out, and said that in many cases they were not gone ten minutes before they were brought back, maimed and crushed, to be laid on ghastly doors, in the extemporized hospitals. The sight at the principal church, after the battle had been in progress an hour, was horrible beyond description, and the whole village echoed to the wailing of the wounded. The old ferryman, who took us across to the hills opposite Fredericksburg, gave a glowing picture of the laying of the pontoon bridges, and alluded especially to the fact that the guns of our own batteries, too far off, killed many of our soldiers as they advanced up the slopes. Stonewall Jackson was his pet hero, and he regaled us with anecdotes of that queer but valiant General. He was in the Wilderness when Jackson fell, and confirmed the accepted story that he was shot by his own men. How he knew I could not make him tell; he only responded by leaning on the boat rail, and saying, with mysterious intonation, "I was thar."

It was very hard to find any one at Fredericksburg who would acknowledge that he was not in the battle, either of December or May. The repulse of Burnside's attack was mentioned by almost every man with whom I had any conversation. Old people delighted to go over the ground, and point out where such and such heap of Federal dead had lain. One man told, with much glee, how he spent all the night after the battle in looking over a pile of soldiers, and taking out of their pockets the whisky bottles they had stolen from him on the morning previous. "I got back all but three pints," said he, "and them helped swell the general courage."

Picket firing across the river at Fredericksburg, say some historians, was indulged in to a barbarous extent. Barksdale's Mississippi sharpshooters are accused of having taken the lives of our soldiers on every occasion possible when it was directly in opposition to the laws of war. But the townspeople tell a different story. They say that no pickets ever fired upon each other save at the beginning of the December battle. One old negro informed me that the above-mentioned Mississippi marksmen were wont to send invitations to our officers to cross the river in the night, and, disguised in Confederate clothes, attend the extemporized balls which frequently occurred in the town, and that the invitations were accepted. When the breeze was right the pickets would trade tobacco for newspapers, by sending across little wooden boats with paper sails, and the officers used to send *billets doux* to the ladies whom they had met at the balls. The sharpshooters didn't so grossly misuse their chances as they might have done, for both Hooker and Franklin often appeared on the river bank, near the Federal pickets, excellent targets for even the poorest marksman.

Suicidal.

The following table shows the proportion of suicides to every 1,000,000 of the population of England and Wales, from 1858 to 1866;—

Means Employed.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Gunshot wounds	2	3	3	3	3
Cutting, stabbing	13	14	14	13	11
Poisoning	6	8	8	6	6
Drowning	10	11	11	11	10
Hanging	30	27	30	30	30
Otherwise	4	3	4	5	5
All ways	66	64	70	68	65

Means Employed.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Gunshot wounds	3	3	3	3
Cutting, stabbing	13	12	12	13
Poisoning	6	7	7	6
Drowning	12	10	11	10
Hanging	28	27	28	25
Otherwise	4	5	6	7
All ways	66	64	67	64

This brings forcibly to mind that law of constancy to which scientific men have of late given so much attention, and upon which the late Mr. Thomas Buckle discoursed with so much ingenuity and eloquence. Indeed, the Registrar-General of London always puts the heading "Expected Deaths" in his tables, which strikingly prove the uniformity of his mortuary figures. For example, his "expected deaths by violence in the streets of London" are, "in the present condition of their traffic, between 15 and 20 in five weeks." For the first five weeks of the present year they were 21. Deaths from street accidents average 200 per annum. Therefore, about 200 persons will perish in that way during the present year.

Sixty persons shot themselves in England in 1866; 58 in 1865; 65 in 1864; 56 in 1863; 54 in 1862; 59 in 1861; 59 in 1860; 54 in 1859; 69 in 1858. Average, 54 3.

Therefore, other things being equal, 58 inhabitants of England will shoot themselves in 1869. And by consulting the same law, we find that the number of English people who are going to end themselves by poison during the present year will be about 125; by cutting the throat, about 250; by hanging, about 575.

The total number of paupers in London is estimated at 154,067; criminal classes, or those who live by theft and the like, 112,403; number of prostitutes, about 6000; houses of prostitution and thieves, 5689; houses of receivers of stolen goods, 2280; whole number of thieves, paupers, and prostitutes, 272,470.

Is it any wonder that the vast and awful subject of crime, its punishment and prevention, should just now engage the attention of philanthropist and government alike? With slender hope we watch the progress of the conference and the results of petition.

Increased Consumption of Tobacco in England.

The London *Telegraph* says:—"The cry is, 'Still they smoke!' Mr. Phillips, principal of the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, has issued a gravely instructive report, which shows that the consumption of tobacco in this country has for a number of years past been largely on the increase. The quantity of the narcotic cleared for home use in the year 1841 gave an average of 13¾ ounces per head as the consumption of the then estimated population. In 1851 the average rose to 1 pound ¼ ounce; in 1861 the mean was 1 pound 3½ ounces; in 1865, 1 pound 5 ounces; in 1866, 1 pound 5¾ ounces; in 1867, 1 pound 5¾ ounces. The consumption during the last-mentioned year may be said to have undergone no progressive increase; but that, according to the official statist, may be partly due to the depression of trade, and partly to the fact that the quantity cleared in 1866 showed an increase of more than two millions of pounds, and left a larger stock in hand than usual. It is probable that the last of these two reasons is the real one. Depression of trade might probably enough conduce to a falling off in the consumption of cigars—for the cigar, in England, is still a luxury; and, as a social rule, the more prosperous a man becomes, the readier he is to abandon the homely pipe for the more aristocratic 'weed;' or to smoke more expensive cigars.

"The cigar manufacturers of Havana will tell you that the largest and most costly of their brands are almost exclusively taken by England, Russia, and California—the countries where money is supposed, with some reason, to be most plentiful. When trade is depressed, the demand for cigars may become comparatively slack; but the same rule would scarcely apply, we should think, to tobacco. The artisan out of work, nay, the 'locked out' mill hand, may usually be seen puffing at a 'short clay;' while an acute student of human nature has remarked that the inmates of debtors' prisons are inveterate smokers, save in county jails, where the wisdom of the visiting magistrates debars poor wretches from their pipe who cannot pay the piper—while very nearly the first act of an embarrassed gentleman incarcerated in Bream's buildings is to send out for two ounces of bird's-eye. Figures for figures, Mr. Phillips' statistics look very formidable; or an immense increase in the population has taken place since 1841; and if his averages are struck in annual correspondence with this increase, the augmentation in the quantity of tobacco brought to this country must be enormous."

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NEW STYLES

IN

NOTTINGHAM

AND

Swiss Lace Curtains.

JUST OPENED,

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

WINDOW CORNICES, IN GILT, WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD AND GILT.

WINDOW DRAPERIES FROM LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS.

FINE WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

Agents for BRAY'S PATENT SPRING BALANCE SHADE FIXTURE, which requires no Cord.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

S. E. Cor. THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,

3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,

ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8 4

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown, Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD,

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,

11 5 General Superintendent.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO, NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 630 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. 12·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Burlington, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 6·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,

4 19 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,

Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

POSITIVE SALE OF 500 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, comprising a general assortment of goods suited to present sales. 1t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Red Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2·30 P. M.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·20 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 6¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 9, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The Meeting Last Evening—The Gunpowder Forge Hammer.

The meeting being called to order, with Mr. Coleman Sellers in the chair, after the usual business Mr. Thomas Shaw, at the request of the Secretary, exhibited his gunpowder forge hammer and described it as follows:—

The object of this invention is to furnish a reliable appliance for the forging of large and homogeneous masses of metal. One of cheap construction, easy management, compact, and all powerful, in all these points excelling and completely substituting the steam hammer.

The engine is constructed in this wise. The foundation is an anvil block, secured to which are two guide pillars, between which the hammer is secured and guided. Also a secondary anvil, which is suspended immediately over the anvil block, the weight of this secondary anvil being supported on two air chambers which will be hereafter described. The bottom of this secondary anvil is provided with the usual forging dies, varying with the kind of work to be done.

The top of this secondary anvil terminates in a cylinder of a diameter corresponding in size with the plunger of the lower end of the hammer or ram.

The metal to be forged is squeezed and pounded between these two anvils, and as there is considerable weight in the secondary anvil it is necessary that it should be supported off from the work when not in operation. For this purpose, the air chambers are provided. These consist of two plain brass cylinders firmly secured to the guide pillars, open at the top for the reception of the piston rods, and pistons fitting the bore of the cylinder, making a tight joint, by what is known as hydraulic packing. The upper ends of these piston rods are secured to a crosshead from the secondary anvil.

It will be observed that if these pistons are lifted entirely out of the cylinders, and then allowed to descend in them again, they would compress the air in the cylinders, until it was sufficiently contracted to cause a pressure equal to the weight it has to support.

In case the bulk of air is too great thus supporting the anvil, or too high above the work, a safety valve is provided, the spring of which is controlled by a thumb screw, which can be so regulated that the secondary anvil can be supported at any desired distance above the work.

A pipe connects the two air chambers, causing the pressure to be the same in each. As air escapes from the safety valve, however, there would be danger of having it all lost, were there no provision for its renewal, but this provision is made in the following manner:—There is a great pressure of air and gas, at every stroke of the hammer, in the cylinder of the secondary anvil; here is an inexhaustible supply of air and gas, under pressure, and all that is necessary is to tap this cylinder by a pipe connected with the piston rod, which is made hollow for the passage of the gas. This pipe is provided with an adjustable check valve for the retention of the gas.

By means of this supply, and safety valve, the secondary anvil can be raised and lowered at will.

The hammer is caught and held between the guides by a long friction rod, secured by pivoted arms to one of the guides in such a manner that when the friction rod is pulled down the distance beween the guides is diminished, causing a pinching upon and friction to the hammer sufficient to arrest and hold its weight suspended.

It will be observed that this action only occurs on the down stroke, for the up stroke pushes the friction rod in a direction to diminish the friction, allowing the hammer to ascend freely, but holding it against any attempt to descend, and thus playing a very important part in the operation of the engine.

In addition to this automatic action of the friction-rod, it is completely under the control of the operator by means of a lever connected with the same rod, by which it can be held entirely out of touching distance of the hammer, or can be made to catch the hammer at every stroke.

The platform is placed some 18 or 20 feet above the ground, and on it there is sufficient room for the engineer and fireman to operate. The platform placed at this distance permits the smiths to have full room to operate without interfering with the engineer.

A piston rod and piston are held suspended from a cross beam at the extreme top of the guide pillars, and the top of the hammer is bored for the reception of the piston. The object of this is to form an air cushion to arrest the hammer and throw it violently down again when doing heavy work.

The hammer is worked in this wise:—A small cartridge of powder is thrown in the cylinder of the secondary anvil, and then the hammer is released and allowed to fall, forcing its plunger into the cylinder, exploding the powder, which drives the hammer up again, and at the same time forces the secondary anvil violently down upon the object to be forged, thus producing a pressure of 16,000 pounds for every square inch of area of the plunger; and this pressure is continued for a prolonged period, as compared with ordinary pounding, and affords the kind of pressure that is necessary for the production of homogeneous forgings.

It will be observed that the inertia of the secondary anvil is overcome before the explosion of the powder, by reason of the pressure of the confined air forcing the anvil down upon the mass, the speed thus obtained considerably augmenting the force of the blow.

It is estimated that a hammer falling twenty feet, weighing 5000 pounds, provided with a plunger sixteen inches diameter entering a chamber forty inches deep, igniting a one-fourth pound charge of powder, will cause a blow to be struck equal to a dead pressure of 3,500,000 pounds, sufficient, in fact, to forge our largest cannon, and equal in effect to Krupp's famous steam hammer of 125 tons, which cost fully ten times as much as the above apparatus. The report of the resident secretary, Professor Morton, on "Novelties in Science and the Mechanic Arts," including an account of many important discoveries which have lately been made in these departments, was then read, after which the various committees on the library, models, etc., were appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. GEORGE.

The Festival of the Patron Saint of Merry England.

To-morrow being the 23d of April, there arrives again in the round of "notable days" the one held especially sacred to the memory of St. George, England's patron saint. Of course it will then behoove every faithful subject of her Britannic Majesty, every native of the merry isle, every young Bull, son of John, Sr., to observe the time at least with some degree of formality.

Now, who is St. George? In the calendars of the Latin and Greek Churches he shares the honors of the 23d of April with divers other Saints, but the Saxon martyrology has dedicated it to him alone, and ever since the Conquest his festival has been duly honored by the devoted Britons.

As is the case with many other saints, his worldly career is involved in considerable mystery. According to Butler, the most approved authority on the Catholic Calendar, St. George was of noble Christian parentage, and having entered the army, rose to a high rank therein. But he had the misfortune to live in the evil days of Diocletian; and that bloodthirsty, Christian-hating heathen having shamelessly persecuted the sect of religionists to which St. George belonged, the latter was induced thereby to withdraw from the army that he might, with some show of propriety, upbraid the tyrant for his cruelties. In doing so he made a sad mistake, from a worldly point of view, for it resulted in his losing his head. In a spiritual sense, however, this was the most fortunate thing that he could have done, as he was, in return, at a subsequent period, raised to the high dignity of saintship.

We are inclined to discard this theory of his life, since we find no mention of a dragon therein, and the connection of St. George with the Dragon is something that must not be severed. We therefore much prefer to believe that he was born some time during the second century, in Epiphania; that his father was a mere fuller; that he amassed a large fortune by unscrupulous practices, in supplying the army with bacon; that he was forced to abandon his native land because of this; that he subsequently made zealous profession of Arianism, and became Archbishop of Alexandria; that he there plundered the pagan temples, and oppressed Christian and heathen alike with exactions; that he was expelled by a rising of the people, but soon reinstated by force of arms, and again cast into prison, and there murdered by the infuriated populace. This raised him to the dignity of martyrdom in Arian eyes, and in the course of two or three centuries he came to be considered a saint of the very first rank, and the patron of chivalry and arms. In this last capacity, long after he was dead and buried, he fought valiantly during the crusade at Antioch and Acre; and tradition likewise has it that, once upon a time, he slew a dragon in Lybia, thereby saving a beautiful maiden from a painful death.

At different periods he became the paton saint of Sicily, Aragon, Valencia, Genoa, Malta, and other localities, as well as of England, in addition to having numerous knightly orders named in his behalf. In 1344 his festival was made memorable by the creation in England of the Order of St. George, or the Blue Garter; since when he has continued to grow steadily in favor with the English people. The day is duly observed, in this and all other cities where natives of England reside, by banquetings and general social rejoicings.

Among the other societies in this city which will to-morrow celebrate the occasion is the Society of the Sons of St. George. They will have their customary supper.

BEER SALOON ROBBED.—About half-past 12 o'clock this morning thieves scaled the rear wall of P. J. Lamber's lager beer saloon, No. 24 and 26 South street, and entered the bar-room through an open window. Some $3 or $4, an old coat, and a few cigars were taken.

OBSEQUIES.

The Funeral Ceremonies of the Late John Lawlor, Esq.

This morning the remains of the late John Lawlor, Esq., were deposited in their final resting-place. The body had been removed from the Girard House, where Mr. Lawlor died, to the dwelling of Mr. Robert Everett, No. 1528 North Broad street, and thence the funeral took place. The line of carriages which followed the hearse was quite lengthy. The coffin was heavily rimmed and ornamented with silver, while a wreath and a cross of immortelles lay upon its top. The cortege proceeded to St. Mary's Catholic Church, on Fourth street, above Spruce. On reaching there the coffin was carried in and placed on the head of the main isle by the following pall-bearers:—Captain Hincken, Thompson Westcott, William Meeser, Henry Taggart, George Farrell, and J. D. Sherer.

As the body was borne into the church the choir sang the hymn, "That Day of Wrath." Requiem mass was then celebrated by Rev. T. W. Power. The mass of "Ohnewald" was rendered by the choir. At the Offertory "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" was sung by Madame Josephine Schimpf. After the elevation of the sacred host a solemn dirge was sung by Mr. T. E. Harkins. The mass ended, the absolution of the body was given by Rev. George Strobel, Rev. James O'Reilly being also in the sanctuary. The sermon was then preached by Rev. Mr. Strobel, at the conclusion of which the body was removed and deposited in a vault in the yard of the church.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION YESTERDAY.—Twice a year the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania is the scene of considerable interest, the advent of a junior exhibition and the senior class-day. Yesterday the former came off in the presence of a large delegation of ladies and gentlemen. There were seven orations, all of which were of good composition, and were well delivered. Probably the two finest speeches of the day were those of Messrs. Fry and Ward. The former of these gentlemen chose for his theme "Man and Nature." The composition was full of vigorous, earnest thinking, and pervaded throughout by a high-toned sentiment which did no less credit to the heart than to the brain of the author. He seemed to be very generally appreciated. Mr. Ward's oration, "The Work of the Soul," was another effort much above the ordinary standard of college essay. Messrs. Neilson, Christian, Griscom, Martin, and Miller were the other members of the class who participated in the exercises of the exhibition. We regret that we cannot notice their performance at length. The proceedings of day wound up with a Junior supper, whereat the faculty of the University were well represented. Many pleasant speeches were made, and everybody's health drunk in the usual way until the happy party separated at a late hour. We congratulate the Trustees, officers, and students of the University upon the impulse which seems to have been given to the college interest in this year. From all we can hear, a spirit of goodwill and liveliness has developed itself, and bids fair to become a permanent institution. Such celebrations as yesterday are evidences of present prosperity and happy auguries for the future. The celebration yesterday did great credit both to the zeal of the students and to the care of their instructor, Professor Cleveland.

CONCERNING THE INCOME TAX.—Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue J. W. Douglass recently gave the following decision concerning the deduction from income of payments by sureties:—

Hitherto it has been held by this office that "losses as surety cannot be deducted from income." However correct this may have been under the law as it stood previous to the amendatory act of March 2, 1867 (and of this I express no opinion), there seems to be no reason, either in equity or in law, for refusing such a deduction under the present statute.

By section 13 of the above-named act several additional deductions were allowed; among them "debts ascertained to be worthless." Payment by a surety makes his principal his debtor. Then, and ordinarily not till then, there is a right of action. Whether this debt is worthless or not, is a question to be determined in each particular case. The claim of the surety against his principal may be perfectly good; he may have full security; or the principal may simply be absent, or only temporarily embarrassed. Money paid as surety is not therefore necessarily and invariably lost; but when it is found to be a loss, it may be deducted under the head of "debts ascertained to be worthless."

A HOUSE ROBBED AND ONE OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED.—Yesterday afternoon the family of Mrs. Harding, living on Ludlow street, above Fortieth, left the house for the purpose of visiting some friends. They had hardly got away before two fellows stepped up to the door, which they opened by means of a false key. They then ransacked the dwelling and bundled up the silver ware, a watch, and a pair of gold spectacles, and then vacated the premises. A citizen saw them going out, and knowing that they did not belong there, gave the alarm. The thieves took to their heels, closely pursued by the gentleman, who threw a brick after them. The missile cracked one of the fellows in the back and felled him to the ground. By this means he was caught and locked up in the station, where he gave the name of Richard Kennedy. On him was found a portion of the above articles. Alderman Langren sent him to prison for trial.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—These meetings of Sunday School teachers and friends of Sunday Schools are continued each afternoon and evening at Bethany Hall. The exercises of yesterday were of a very interesting character, and were enlivened by songs from the Little Wanderers. Rev. G. A. Peltz has presided over each meeting of this Institute, and greatly aided its success by his usual happy method of putting everybody in good humor. The Pennsylvania Association could have made no better selection when they made that gentleman their presiding officer. An earnest believer in the importance of the work, he is always at home when engaged in Sunday School affairs. The meetings will close this evening, and we doubt not the Sunday School interest in our city will receive from this Institute a new and healthful impulse.

THE CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK will open as a Velocipedrome on Monday next, on which occasion there will be a grand display by some of the best velocipedists in the city. A gold medal, valued at $50, will be awarded to the best male rider resident in Philadelphia; a silver medal, valued at $25, to the best lady writer under sixteen years of age, and a silver medal valued at $40 to the manufacturer of the best velocipede.

The managers of the rink intend to make it a place of resort for the best classes in the community, and everything will be done for the convenience and comfort of those who patronize the establishment. A new floor has been laid, and forty first-class velocipedes have been purchased. Competent instructors will be in attendance, and hours will be set apart when the floor can be used by ladies exclusively.

THE ALLEGED VALENTINE HOMICIDE.—Coroner Daniels this morning continued the investigation in the case of William Valentine, who was alleged to have come to his death by being shoved into the Schuylkill, from Columbia bridge, on November 11 last. The testimony showed that the deceased fell through the bridge, after his altercation with the party on the night in question. Dr. Shapleigh testified that the body was so far decomposed that he could not make a satisfactory post-mortem, but he examined the bones, and found no fractures. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being drowned.

STEALING RAILROAD IRON.—Policeman McCully, of the Second district, yesterday afternoon arrested John Flaherty, an eighteen-year-old youth, while carrying off pieces of iron from Almond street wharf. The accused had been for some time taking the article and concealing it on Pine street wharf, as a considerable quantity was found there. It is supposed that it was his intention to have removed it through the night by means of a boat. Alderman Tittermary committed him for trial.

SUPPOSED TO BE DESERTERS.—The Harbor Police last night picked up a boat containing three German sailors, with their baggage. They are supposed to be deserters from some foreign vessels now lying in the Delaware, and are at the station. Front and Noble streets, awaiting identification.

THIEF CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon Peter Sterling picked up a keg of lard from Spruce street wharf, and on finding that he had been detected in the theft, dropped the load and ran. He was captured before he had proceeded far, and escorted before Alderman Carpenter, who held him for a further hearing.

GOVERNOR DUNN IN TOWN.—Lieutenant Governor Dunn (colored), of Louisiana, arrived in this city a few days since, and purposes remaining here but a short time. He is the guest of Mr. Dorsey, a wealthy colored gentleman, residing on Locust street, below Thirteenth.

RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION.—United States Collector Barnes has received his commission, and will enter upon his duties on Monday next

RECKLESS DRIVING.—George McCutcheon has been bound over by Alderman Randall for reckless driving through the Twenty-fourth ward yesterday.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Perhaps the most important feature in Wall street doings to-day was the notification of the Comptroller of the Currency to the national banks, calling for a statement of their condition as they stood at the close of business on Saturday last, the 17th instant. When it is remembered that the banks commenced contracting their loans in the beginning of the month, and continued doing so up to the day above specified, it will be seen that they can make a very good exhibit. Their capacity for expansion is therefore all the greater, so that the demand for the statement at this time is very opportune, as it will release a great deal of money and enable the banks to discount more freely for their customers. The banks in the country which have been in the habit of employing their funds in the city, but have been delayed by the necessity of being ready for the statement, will also contribute to the monetary ease now so essential to the carrying out of the usual spring and summer engagements of business circles in the metropolis. Money on call today was quoted at 6 to 7 per cent., with less doing at the former rate than yesterday. Towards the close of banking hours there was a more active inquiry, and 7 per cent. was paid all around. Commercial paper continues fairly active and is discounting at rates ranging from 9 to 12 per cent. for prime double names.

"There was a decided revival of speculation in Government bonds, to which the easier state of the money market greatly contributed. The higher rates for exchange enable the foreign bankers to dispose of the few remaining bond bills, and thus give them new purchasing abilities. Foreign orders come nearly every day by cable, the prompt payment of the May coupons stimulating the investment demand abroad. The London quotation to-day was better, and showed a reaction in favor of our securities after the depression prevalent on Monday and Tuesday. The demand ran after the 1862s and 1867s, the former selling very freely at 121, which was bid up to the close, with no bonds offering less than 121⅛. The 1867s were extensively bought for shipment.

"What is true of the whole ought to be true of the part. The speculative feeling seems about to avail itself of the application of this maxim of logic in the matter of our State bonds, which have caught something of the buoyant activity of our Federal securities. The feeling runs more particularly upon the Southern State bonds, which, with the comparatively wealthier condition of the Southern people, are becoming favorable investments with those who have money above the requirements of farming and cotton planting operations. In some instances the State authorities have been guilty of much injurious speculation in their own bonds.

"The case involving the liability of the Wall street bankers and brokers to pay tax on their call loans, under section 110 of the Internal Revenue act, was argued before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Tuesday. The brokers were represented by Messrs. John E. Burrill, Clarence A. Seward, and H. C. Olcott, and Assessor Webster was on hand to speak for himself. Besides Commissioner Delano there were present Deputy Commissioner Douglas and Solicitor Smith. The Commissioner took the papers and announced that he would give his decision this week."

From the Times.

"The sales of gold, which left off 134⅛ per cent. last night, advanced to-day to 134⅛@134⅜ per cent. At the close of regular business hours the price was 134⅛ per cent. The supply of cash gold is not free except on terms excluding interest on the money advanced upon it. This gives the 'bull' speculators in the Gold Room a decided advantage. They carry on and carry up their speculation without cost for carrying over their balances. The operations at the Treasury office continue, on the average, to draw gold from the use of the market, although it is almost certain that the balance will turn in the opposite direction early next week. To-day the customs payments into the office amount to $520,000, while the gold interest disbursements were $316,000. The foreign exchanges made a further advance of ½@¾ per cent. to-day, and the London rates were, at the close, 108⅝ for 60 days, and 108¾@109⅛, short sight. The actual business done after the sailing of the Cunard steamer was not large, but the leading drawers seem stiff in their rates.

"In the money market a fair business was done at 7 per cent. on call and 7 to 9 per cent. for prime merchant paper of short date. The latter is in good request at some of the banks at 7 per cent., when offered by their regular dealers.

"The Stock Exchange is generally very firm in all departments; the public funds being ⅛@¼ per cent. higher than last night, and about ¼@⅜ better than the lowest sales of yesterday. The Southern State bonds made a further improvement of ⅛@¾ per cent on Tennessees and Virginias, and ¼@½ per cent. on North Carolinas and Missouris. The miscellaneous stocks were buoyant on Mariposa and Western Telegraph, and firmer on Pacific Mail and higher for Canton Company than on Tuesday. The Railway list, both New York and Western, active, and on most of the roads higher; and there was also a strong demand for Reading, the transactions large and the price of the stock on the advance. The business of the day was rather above than below the usual average at all the boards, and the prevailing temper of speculation is in the direction of higher figures, although special exceptions to this remark were manifest in the later dealings of the day.

"The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows:—Total receipts, $1,044,276; total payments, $826,202; balance, $89,049,960. The receipts include for Customs, $519,000; for Gold notes, $76,000."

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:—

A PROCLAMATION!

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF A CERTAIN WILLIAM BROOKS, ONE OF THE MURDERERS OF THEODORE BRODHEAD.

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives have enacted the following preamble and joint resolution, viz.:—

"Resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward for escaped convicts.

"Whereas, William Brooks was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Monroe county, of the murder of one Theodore Brodhead, and on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, escaped from the county jail of said county; therefore,

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to offer a reward of two thousand dollars for the arrest of said escaped convict, to be distributed by the Executive in such manner as in his judgment will be the most conducive to the ends of justice and the execution of the laws." Approved the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1869.

And whereas, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, the obligations of justice, and the execution of the laws, require that the said William Brooks should be brought to undergo the sentence of the court aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said joint resolution, and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do issue this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said William Brooks, to be paid in compliance with the provisions of the aforesaid joint resolution. And I hereby call on all officers of justice and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and unremitting in their efforts for the apprehension of the said William Brooks, and his return to the proper authorities.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of April, (L. S.) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

4 22 3t

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.

NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE.

Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Black Silks, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Notions, etc.

Every well known make of Muslins at the lowest Eighth street prices.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·35.	White Pique, 25, 28, 31c.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 37½c.	Buff Pique, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 40, 45, 50c.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.
Blk. Lustres, 50, 56, 75c.	Choice French do., 45c.
Light Colored Alpaca, 25c.	Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28c.
Light Alpaca Lustres, 31c.	Table Linen, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75c.
Beautiful Stripes, 23, 25c.	Blk. and White Skirts, 60c.

With our new Store, new Goods, and new prices, we can offer great bargains. 4 22 thstu 6m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

"Little Rhody" Again—Senator Nye Called a Harlequin—He Retaliates.

The Storm in New England.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sprague Calls Nye a "Harlequin"—The Senate Amused.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—As soon as the Senate met to-day an effort was made by Senator Conkling to proceed to the consideration of executive business, but it being understood that Senator Nye, of Nevada, wished to reply to some of Sprague's speeches, the motion to go into executive session was voted down. Senator Nye then proceeded to address the Senate. He said for the first time in his life he had been called upon to notice a personal assault upon himself. It came from the honorable Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Sprague, who saw fit to designate him (Nye) a harlequin. He would read from Webster's Dictionary to see what that word meant. Senator Nye here opened a huge dictionary and began reading the definition of the word harlequin, to the great amusement of the Senate. Senator Nye then read from Senator Sprague's speech where he (Nye) was designated as a harlequin.

Senator Sprague had said that the whole Senate was corrupt. That was a bold charge, and could only be made by the Boanerges from Rhode Island. Mr. Nye then went into a lengthy defense of the legal profession, which had been assailed by Senator Sprague. He was induced to think that the honorable Senator's health was not good that day. He must have taken something that did not agree with him. He was not content with assailing the Senate as a whole, but he went back for eight years, and assailed the memory of the living and the dead.

Mr. Nye then proceeded to make a defense of General Burnside, of Rhode Island, and had sent to the Clerk's desk and read certain letters written to Gen. Burnside by Senator Sprague, when he was Governor of Rhode Island, during the war. These letters were complimentary to General Burnside.

The Storm in New England.

CONCORD, N. H., April 22.—The Merrimac is higher at this point than at any time since 1862. Owing to a break and landslide on the Vermont Central Railroad, at Braintree, the mail train due here yesterday afternoon was five hours late, and the express train was three hours late. The water is rising about an inch per hour, and the bridge over the river here, on the Montreal road, is not considered safe for the passage of trains. Passengers on this road will be taken to Fisherville, on the Northern road, and carried across. There is a washout at Charlestown, and passengers have to be carried across in boats. A washout between Wells river and Newburg prevents trains from going beyond Newburg. A raft of 15,000 logs, belonging to William Barron, White River Junction, broke loose last night.

The United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Nye obtained the floor to make a personal explanation, and sarcastically replied to Mr. Sprague's allusion to him in the Senate as a charlatan, and on the occasion of the late serenade as a harlequin. Mr. Nye also, at considerable length, defended the profession of the law and the reputation of General Burnside and the Rhode Island soldiers.

He criticized and ridiculed the assertions of the Senator from Rhode Island upon the virtue and prosperity of the country, and spoke nearly an hour.

Mr. Chandler then, as a former member of the committee on the conduct of the war, briefly eulogized the bravery of General Burnside.

Mr. Abbott followed in a similar strain at some length.

Mr. Morton also spoke warmly in praise of General Burnside, and commended especially his brave assumption of the responsibility for the Fredericksburg disaster.

Mr. Sprague then took the floor, and proceeded to read from manuscript a speech reiterating his former charges against monopolists and their defenders in the Senate, referring with especial bitterness to the presiding officer. He also compared the attack of Mr. Nye to the barking of a puppy dog, encouraged by the presence of a mastiff.

In vindication of the correctness of his views, he read complimentary letters addressed to him by the National Board of Trade and many individuals throughout the country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sprague's speech, the Secretary read some remarks of Mr. Brownlow in vindication of General Burnside.

Mr. Cameron spoke briefly to the same purport, and at 2 P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

Volunteers for Cuba.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Monday says:—The Cuban excitement has at last reached Augusta, and the *Constitutionalist* learns that a number of young men who did good service in the "Lost Cause" have resolved to embark in a cause somewhat similar in principle, by joining the insurgent army of Cuba. It is their intention to leave in a few days.

Fatal Accident.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Augustus Roberts was fatally injured by a horse falling on him.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold. Flour dull, and prices favor buyers, without decided change; sales of 4500 barrels. Wheat declining. Corn—the market favors buyers; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at 80@81c. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $31·30. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@18⅞c. Whisky quiet, and quotations are nominal.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Sergeant street, from Tenth street to a point fifty feet east of Eleventh street, three feet in diameter; on the line of Green street, from the sewer on Tenth street to the west curb-line of Eleventh street, two feet six inches in diameter; on the line of Callowhill street from Broad street to Sixteenth street, three feet in diameter; on the line of Arch street, from Sixth to Seventh street, three feet in diameter; on the line of Thirty-fourth street, from Chesnut street to Market street, three feet in diameter, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

4 22 3t

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—GRAND CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, 1869. Madam Brown, Soprano; Lady Amateur, Mezzo Soprano; Marco, Tenor; Ira D. Cliff, Baritone; Gustavus Hazzard, Pianist. Madam Price, the great Test Medium of Massachusetts, will give a grand concert at the above hall, Friday evening, April 23, assisted by the above talented artists. Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents; to be had at the usual places, and at the door. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. See programme. 1t

FOURTH EDITION

HOME AFFAIRS.

Sprague Again on the Rampage—Brown and Ives Denounced as Cut-throats—The North River Freshet.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Advices from China, Japan, and Spain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sprague Angry—Whom He Terms the "Great and Little Curs" of the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The main object of Mr. Nye's speech was the defense of General Burnside. Inasmuch as the audience seemed to expect something spicy from Nye, and did not get it, his speech was generally voted a failure. Chandler, of Michigan, also defended General Burnside, and was followed in a similar strain by Senator Abbott, of North Carolina. Morton, of Indiana, also defended Burnside, and paid a tribute to his military career.

After all the Senators had concluded their eulogies on Burnside, Senator Sprague arose and commenced a speech in reply to Nye and others. He then directed his attention to Senator Anthony, and accused him of defending on the floor of the Senate men who were no better than cut-throats and thieves. He referred to Brown and Ives, of Rhode Island, who, he said, owned Anthony. He then characterized Nye and Abbott as great and little curs.

He had been accused of being crazy and drunk. In the words of Paul before Agrippa, he assured the Senate that he was neither, but that he spoke the words of "Truth and soberness." If he was drunk or crazy, there were multitudes behind him who were equally intoxicated and equally insane. He said he had received a large number of letters from different parts of the country. These letters were open to the inspection of the Senate. As a general rule he would not give the names, but if it was necessary he should take that liberty. He then took from his desk a package of letters and shook them at the Senate, like a pack of cards. The first he read was from Henry Brook Adams, a son of Charles Francis Adams. The letters, as a general rule, are insipid, and were read in so low a tone by the Senator that no person paid any attention to them.

More Presidential Nominations.

The following nominations were sent in today:—

District Attorneys—Henry M. Blake, for Montana; Bennett Pike, for Western district of Missouri.

Postmasters—James O. Leach, Ballston, New York; Moses Taggart, Batavia, New York; Delano W. Ives, Wallingford, Conn.; John Brown, Williamantic, Conn.; James D. Howell, Fairhaven, Conn.; Robert A. Smith, Holmesdale, Pennsylvania.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Advices from Rear-Admiral Rowan.

Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, reports from Hong Kong, under date of February 18, that affairs in China, Japan, Manilla, and Siam, so far as the interests of the United States are concerned, are satisfactory. The civil war in Japan has dragged along slowly during the summer, and the setting in of winter compelled the belligerents to go into winter quarters at the close of the season. Ennemoto, the Tycoon's admiral, acting under orders from Aidzn, or the Jogangawa family, or on his own responsibility, took possession of Hakodadi, as an asylum for those who had forfeited their heads in the revolution, which is thought to be crushed. It is reported that these fugitives pray the Mikado to let them remain in peace and they will be good citizens. Enmoto has lost his last ship and is powerless. Aidzn has been severely punished, but saved his life.

The Tycoon has given in his adhesion, and it is hoped Japan will be at peace under the Mikado's rule. The Mikado in January last gave an audience at Yeddo to all the foreign legations. In a former despatch, reported by the last mail, Admiral Rowan stated that an attack had been made by the Chinese on an English gunboat in the vicinity of Swatoro, and that a force had been sent under Commodore Jones to Admiral Keppel to punish the assailants. The force landed, threw out skirmishers, and took up a line of march. When they had reached the rear of the village the natives opened fire, which was returned by the English with their breech-loading rifles, soon dispersing the Chinese. The Chinese loss was about forty killed and fifty wounded. The English loss was comparatively insignificant. The Viceroy of Canton had ordered a gunboat and some Imperial troops to co-operate with the English, but they arrived too late.

The following stations and movements of vessels of the Asiatic Squadron are reported by Admiral Rowan:—

On February 1, the Piscataqua, flag-ship, was at Hong Hong, having arrived January 1; the Oneida was at Hiogo, Japan; the Monocacy was at Yokahama; the Iroquois arrived at Hong Kong January 17, from Manila September 19, to search for the missing French corvette Lermoyel; the Ashuelot was at Yokohama; the Aroostook left Hong Kong January 16 for Nagasaki; the Maumee is stationed at Hiogo; the Unadilla at Swatow; and the Idaho at Nagasaki.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Hudson Still Rising.

TROY, April 22.—The lower portion of this city is inundated six inches. Several piles of lumber have been carried away. Railroad travel is suspended. The storehouse of the Glen's Falls Lime Company, at Green Island, containing about 1500 barrels of lime, was set on fire by the water slacking the lime, and the building was entirely destroyed, together with warehouses of Toles and Sweet of this city. The loss is $5000. The freshet north of us is very severe. The boom above the dam at Glen's Falls was carried away to-day, and 40,000 logs were set adrift. The loss will be very heavy.

ALBANY, April 22.—The water is still rising here at the rate of one inch per hour, and is within three feet of the mark of the great freshet of 1857. The wind is stiff from the west. The track of the Hudson River Railroad is submerged at different points between here and Stuyvesant, and in some places is washed away. Several bridges on the Central Road have been carried off their bearings, and travel is entirely suspended.

Death of a Soldier.

Major John Wilson, who served with distinction in Berdan's Sharpshooters during the war, died this morning.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The Assembly has voted to submit the amended Constitution to the people at the next general election, by a vote of 72 to 40.

Meeting of Pacific Railway Stockholders.

BOSTON, April 22.—The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad held a meeting in this city this morning, and after adopting amendments to the charter authorized by Congress, adjourned until to-morrow for a choice of officers.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Agricultural Fair.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The pork-packers and provision dealers of this city have subscribed $1500, to be awarded as premiums for the best hogs at the fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held next October, in addition to the regular prize of the association. It is expected that all parts of the country will be represented.

FROM EUROPE.

Debate on the Spanish Constitution.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, April 22.—The debate in the Constituent Cortes yesterday, on the new Constitution to be adopted, was very interesting. Senor Figueras, one of the leaders of the Republican party, strongly urged the point that the only alternative left to the majority in the Cortes was to restore the Bourbons to the throne or to inaugurate a republican form of government. Senor Zorrilla, of the majority, replied at length, taking the ground that the restoration of the Bourbons was absolutely impossible, and that a republic would be a national calamity. He assured them that the majority would certainly succeed in obtaining a king.

Frightful Accident in Canada.

GRANBY, Canada, April 22.—While a number of persons were congregated on the principal bridge at this place last evening, witnessing the flood, one end of the bridge gave away, precipitating eleven people into the water. The river being very swift, and the water unusually high, no assistance could be rendered, and the whole number were quickly carried out of sight and drowned.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station,

Thomas Warner had a hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a box of tea from an express wagon, at Fifth and Market streets. The defendant was seen to take the box from the vehicle by Mr. E. J. Walker, and was followed and arrested. The tea belonged to Sharkey & Witby. Defendat was committed to answer.

Richard Burns also had a hearing upon the charge of violently assaulting his wife this morning in front of her residence, Fifteenth and Gulelima streets. Officer Barnes arrested Richard at Twenty-fourth and Walnut streets. George Smith, residing at No. 514 S. Fifteenth street, testified that about 10 o'clock this A. M. a wagon loaded with old scraps of iron and other waste matter was standing in front of Mrs. Burns' residence, when her husband came along; Mrs. Burns was selling the waste, and this gave Richard offense; he took a piece of iron off the load, when she seized it, and Richard knocked her into the gutter, rising to her feet, he struck her with his fist, this time knocking her senseless; in that condition she was carried into the house. Medical assistance was summoned, and she was brought to her senses. Two of her ribs are alleged to be broken and she is otherwise internally injured. Burns was committed to await the result.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK E